PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre.
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recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 17 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
23rd Jan. 16	Mandala ..	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	....
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	teamers.	Destination.
20th Jan.	Upada	Malabar Coast, Colombo, Calcutta
22nd ,,	Lhasa	Karachi via Cutch Mandvie connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
26th	Dhakla	Karachi direct
27th ,,	Berbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
29th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa
31st ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon

* or later on, on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ayo Maru	K Okamot	6320	11th Jan	20th Jan
Fushin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Kwang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yokohi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4008	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	28th ,,	7th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	22rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4490	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo,	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar,	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8250	20th Apr,	18th Apr,

FARES,	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles.....	555	868	420	630
Liverpool..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	630 600	1,083 900	480 460	720 675
	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
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MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above lists

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changchun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hong-Kong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Osaka
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00 000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1430

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilc
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of our stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED.—A DESK CASHIER for the Shop; Apply:—
TREACHER & CO., LD., 2947

WANTED—TUITION by an experienced tutor, Strong in English. Apply to Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2919

WANTED.—A Matric and P. E. for Wadia School, Nargol, Dist. Thana, Quarters free. Apply stating terms to PRINCIPAL. 2929

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 31

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for 2 little girls, aged 6 and 1 yr. 9 mths. No Ayah. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, c/o. Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bandikui, Rajputana. 1000

WANTED a PARSI or INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY for the family of a Ruling Chief. Must be able to teach Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED.—A MUNSHI for British Consulate, Mascat. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. and free quarters.
Qualifications.—Good knowledge of Arabic. Gujarati and English, and some acquaintance with Court Work.
Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to MAJOR H. STEWART, C.I.E., Political Agent, and H. B. M. Consul, Mascat, Arabia. 801

WANTED—An EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN fully qualified (in sick nursing and maternity) NURSE, as a sister in charge of wards on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 120 p. m. and a monthly allowance of Rs. 63-10-8 for uniform, board, washing and petty expenses, with free furnished quarters and servants. Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE CIVIL SURGEON,
Jalgaon,
2935 (East Khandesh).

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.
Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.
Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—
(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.
(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.
(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.
Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—
1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.
1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.
3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.
2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2888 Barwani C.I.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—316 pairs Gents Black Box Calf Balmoral Walking Boots, linen lined, bark tanned soles., screwed on, toe capped Medium toe and fitting. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.
Reduced Price Rs. 3/15.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 612—6

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULALI AHEMEDJI, MAHOMEDALI TAYEBJI AHMEDJI, Bai AMINABIBI widow of TAYEBJI AHMEDJI and BAI AMINABIBI, widow and administratrix of the properties and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN AHMEDJI, all of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Sheikh Adam Abdulali. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be competed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhunji Doongaria Street otherwise called Mohtta Mohlla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 708 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1383 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Dhunji Doongaria Street on the North by the properties of Rustomji Ardeshir Chowksy and on the South by the property of Dastur Sorabji J. Kookana which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 671-672, 673 and 674 and Street Nos. (1) and 45-47-49-51-53 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

Dated this 14th day of January 1916.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2903 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the eighth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 17/18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1916, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1915.
2. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & COMPANY,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 8th January, 1916.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 11th to 26th January, 1916, both days inclusive. 2843

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LTD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT OF STORES FOR 1916 TO 1917.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, WASTE, TALLOW, etc., to the above Railway for the year 1916 to 1917, commencing from 1st April, 1916 to 31st March, 1917, and will be received by THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER up to 12 noon on the 14th February, 1916.
Full particulars, together with Tender Form, may be obtained from THE STOREKEEPER N. G. S. Railway, Secunderabad on payment of Re. 1. 1004

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 363 of 1913.

VITHALDAS KALIANJI KAPADIA ..... Plaintiff.
v.
KALIANDAS GOPALDAS and BACHU KALIANDAS ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of July, 1915, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on Thursday the 10th day of February, 1916, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the first Defendant Kaliandas Gopaldas as the Assignee of Premcorbai's life interest and in his own right of his interest for life if he survives the said Premcorbai in the trust property comprised in the Deed of Settlement dated 18th day of December, 1890, consisting of Tansa Water Works Loan Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 7,000 and Oart or cocoanut plantation at Lady Jamsetji Road Mahim containing by admeasurement 3303 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 549 New No. 4408 and Municipal Ward No. 4916 and Street No. 244 with bungalow thereon.

LOT NO. II.—All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the first and second Defendants in the immoveable property at Kuwawali Khadki on the West of Tamboli Khadki in Porebunder in the Native State of Porebunder. The full particulars of the foregoing two lots are given in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale herein.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
2939 Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the belowmentioned property at the auction sale held on 15th day of January 1916, under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esqr. the Administrator-General, Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Hibibai, daughter of Dada Miya Patel. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the persons setting up the same will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Northbrook Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2850, New No. 96636 Old survey No. 182 New survey No. 5612 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 7734, 7735 and Street Nos. 211, 213, 215 and 1 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by the said Northbrook Street, on the North by the property formerly of Aboo Rahiman Surti and now of Mirza Fakir Beg Mahomed and on the South by the property of Tyebally Goolam Hoosein.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1916.
JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2942 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 27TH JANUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 20th January to 3rd February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916. 2921

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street on THURSDAY, the 27TH JANUARY, 1916, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 20th January to 3rd February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1916. 2922

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1916, for effecting alterations and additions in the existing permanent Small-pox Wards at the Arthur Road Hospital.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MAKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 19th January 1916.
2946

S. S. "LICHTENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex s. s. "LICHTENFELS", which has been ordered through hostile firms, but the delivery of which has not yet been taken, are informed that unless they apply for delivery to Messrs. S. D. Billimoria & Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st January 1916, the goods in question will be disposed of by the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in such manner as he deems proper. The Controller will not be responsible for any liability in respect of such goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2941

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th January, 1915, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office to the registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corp. Ld.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.
Bombay, 20th January, 1916.
2944

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY THE 21ST INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their godown at Hummum Street Fort, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory, where the furniture has been arranged for sale the very valuable high class substantial and richly polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, sewing machines, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy cases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, bookstands, carpets, ladies writing tables, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towed horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hat stands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glass and crockery ware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

AUUTION SALE OF 40 BAGS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA (LUMPS).

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medow Street, Fort. by order of the Import Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Popatlal Mansukhbhai.

4 Tons Sulphate of Alumina (Lumps) (in bags of 2 cwts).

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bomay, 20th January, 1916.
2569

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 520.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES OF INDIGO.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on a/c and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 24th day of January 1916 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

20 CASES OF INDIGO.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

P. S. Private offers for the abovementioned goods will be taken by the Undersigned before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bomay, 20th January, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS TO SECURE VERY PRECIOUS DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND EAR DROPS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY PRECIOUS DIAMOND RING AND DIAMOND EAR DROPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY THUSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mr Jehangir Shavakshaw Banaji and another.

1 Very precious diamond ring weighing about 12 rutties.

1 Pair very precious diamond ear drops weighing about 14 rutties.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bomay, 20th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.
10 P.M. SATURDAY 10 P.M.
Farewell Appearance in India
of
MADAME MARION KEMP Mus-Bac.
whose glorious Contralto voice has taken India by storm, supported by
MISS IVY WIGMORE, ARCM.

The brilliant artiste who has been recognised as one of the finest Violinists who has ever toured India.

MR. FRANCIS HALLS

The Australian Bass-Baritone whose magnificent voice and artistic singing has been a perfect triumph.

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR

The Talented Pianist and Accompanist

The Company will also give
A SPECIAL SACRED CONCERT
on
SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.
By Special Request

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

MADAM KEMP	Will Sing
Comme la nuit.	Bohm
Ave Maria	Paston Cooper
with Violin Obligato Miss Ivy Wigmore	
My Ain Folk	Lemon
Three Fishers	Hullah
Land of Hope and Glory	Elgon
with orchestral accompaniment	
MISS IVY WIGMORE ARCM.	
Liebesfrend	Kreisler
Poe'me Hongoris	Lederer
MR. FRANCIS HALLS	
Drake Goes West	Sanderson
Toreador Song	Carmen
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR	
Polonaise A Major	Chopin.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY MATINEE.

MADAME KEMP	Will Sing
O Divine Redeemer	Gounod
He shall feed his Folk	Messiah
He was despised	Messiah
Ombra ma fui	Handel
Nearer my God to Thee	Carey
Abide with me	Liddle
MISS IVY WIGMORE.	
Albumlatt.	Wagner
Liebeslied.	Kreisler
Schon Rosmarin.	
MR. FRANCIS HALLS	
There is a Green Hill far away	Gounod
The people that walked in Darkness	Handel (Messiah)
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR	
Prelude	Rachmaninoff

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
Elphinstone College, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

GREAT CINEMA PROGRAMME
6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The Egyptian Spectacular Ballet,
MIZPAH
Based on an old-time legend with MLLE. KAHLI RU, M. ROBERT ROBERTY AND CHRIS-WALKER in the leading parts.

The Striking Topical Drama
HOW LIEUT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.
A Graphic topical subject in which a clever British Naval Officer takes part aided by the fifteen-inch guns of one of our Super-Dreadnoughts.

The Splendid Comedy
LOVE ON A YACHT
featuring Mr. JAMES CAREW.

And the American Comedy.
WON BY WAITING
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

JANUARY 29TH.
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS'
THEATRICAL SEASON.
First Play:
"MILESTONES"
which ran for 697 nights at the
ROYALTY THEATRE, LONDON.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
ON
Wednesday, the 26th January
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT THE
TOWN HALL
Under the distinguished patronage
and in the presence of
Their Excellencies
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON
Tickets can be booked at Messrs. Marcks & Co., Esplanade Road, during office hours on week days.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

FRIDAY 21st JANUARY.
DANCING AND SKATING.
A spacious Dancing Enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

Tuesday 25th January.
SPORTS ON SKATES.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT

The Third and Fourth Episodes of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

Entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS" AND "THE FROZEN SAFE"

Each episode entirely complete in itself and portraying the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

WITH

ARNOLD DALY AND PEARL WHITE

in the leading role.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES:

1. A Visit to Mount Tacoma .. .. Travel.
2. A Poet and his Lady Love .. .. Comedy in 2 Parts by M. Prince.
3. Pretty Rough on Aunty .. .. Starlight Comic.

We regret owing to the sad loss of the "Persia" there will be no "Gazette" this week.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. 10 p.m.

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON and Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken Identity.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM!!!

"SPARTACUS"

OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.

4 Parts. 6000 Feet. Shown Complete.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 19.

Medina	Notley	London

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19.

Turbo	Hil	Karachi
Medina	Notley	Sydney
Linga	Cudbush	Karachi

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (homeward bound) called at Keelung on the 17th for coaling and will leave for Kobe on the 18th instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed to-day for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain Okamoto, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 19th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton	Lightfoot	W.&A.G.&Co
F. Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Bellview	Churchill	W. & A. G. & Co.
N. River Arexes	Simpson	James Findlay & Co
L. & M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
P Perla	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B. S. N. Co.
Ponani		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Sardar	Weeks	P. G. S. N. Co
5 Loredano	Giacopello	M. Italiana
8 Upada		M. M. & Co.
9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. K isha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O.S.N. Co
2 Pentakota		M. M. & Co
3. Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Silksworth Hall	Williams	L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot	Penared	T. M. & Co
Isle of Mull	Weeks	
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS

FOR HULL.

Bellveen (s) 20,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros. 8,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin (s) 208 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 300 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 2,212 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 300 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Bombay Co., 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Nankin (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 300 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 1,000 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 1,075 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 650 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 895 balts cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 39 cwt. kismiss Changtai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tenshin Maru (s) 117 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tenshin Maru (s) 533 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Tenshin Maru (s) 152 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Tenshin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 10 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton Tnishamatsu & Co., 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 250 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 200 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 150 bales cotton Y. K. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 1,000 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co., 200 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 500 bales cotton Gaddum & Co , 600 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 151 bales cotton T Nishamatsu & Co., 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Turbo from New York Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—851,464 I. Gallas refined petroleum.

S. S. Nankin from Yokohama Agents. P. & O. S. N. Co.—481 cases silk goods, 29 cases cotton goods, 29 cases silk and cotton goods, 49 bales raw silk, 22 cases waste silk yarn, 1 bundle ginger, 43 cases peppermint crystal, 18 cases peppermint oil, 217 cases porcelainware, 10 cases glass globse, 81 cases enamelware, 5 cases rubber goods, 500 casks cement, 5 cases spectacles, 372 cases glass bangles, 433 cases 508 chests 933 packages tea, 275 bags white beans, 3,804 bags green peas, 226 cases glass tumbler, 134 cases glass chimney, 23 cases sticks, 3 cases perfumery, 197 cases camphor, 6,430 bags sugar, 115 rolls 57 packages matting 13 cases glass mirrors, 15 cases nickleware, 5 cases leatherware, 905 rolls 1 case earthenware, 3 cases musical instruments, 225 drums red lead, 1 case jelly, 7 cases preserves, 10 bundles tarpaulin cut pieces, 125 coils rope, 17 cases antimonyware, 4 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases lacqueredware 4 cases glass bottles, 75 bundles 150 cases 3 packages gum benjamin, 100 cases pines, 13 bags nutmegs, 16 bags pepper, 385 bags areccanuts, 3 cases mace, 1,025 bags hotelnuts, 3341 bags rice, 4 cases provisions, 121 bags damerbater, 5 bundles China roots, 4 bundles gunnies. 18 cases glass beads, 650 cases cassia, 2 cases canned fish, 10 cases canned tamatoes, 10 cases groceries, 66 cases canned asparagas, 641 cases canned fruits, 2 cases canned corn, 459 bundles rattans, 2 cases star aniseed oil, 82 cases canned goods, 35 cases firecrackers, 605 cases canned salamon, 74 cases dry fruits, 3 jottas vermilion, 30 bundles gulangal, 419 bars silver, 1 bundle tindros, 251 slabs tin, 1 bag tin ore, 14 bags lead dross, 14 bundles zinc, 6 bags brass, 20 bales matfibre, 1 case champagne, 49 packages lead, 2 cases tortoise shells.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Sill. ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth. on Sill. ft. in
	Jan.			Jan.		
Wed.	19	m 10 40	25 1	19	m 5 15	20 0
		11 40a	28 4		4 38a	16 6
Thur.	20	m 11 17	25 8	20	m 5 3421	19 5
					5 614a	
Fri.	21	m 0 7	28 8	21	m 6 12	18 10
		m 11 53a	26 2		5 46a	16 0
Sat.	22	m 0 34	28 10	22	m 6 40	18 5
		m 0 28a	26 5		6 17a	16 3
Sun.	23	m 1 1	28 9	23	m 7 8	13 1
		1 4a	26 6		6 47a	16 7
Mon.	24	m 1 28	28 6	24	m 7 36	17 10
		1 41a	26 5		7 16a	17 4
Tues.	25	m 1 57	28 5	26	m 8 6	17 8
		2 21a	26 1		7 49a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 26m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 27m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 28m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12	,, 9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20	,, 1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter		,, 6h.	5-1 a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 18th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.941 Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.8 ,,
Dew point	61.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.615 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.6 ,,
Minimum do. do	69.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	EME, WNW, NNE
Movement of Wind do do.	119 Miles.

H. E. the Governor and party arrived at Khulna on Tuesday evening. On Monday his Excellency inspected the settlement at Gosaba belonging to Sir Daniel Hamilton. His Excellency sailed for Khepoora on Tuesday, from where he will inspect Government colonization schemes in Backergunge Sundarbans.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract and are thus inert. When they do act their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 18th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	12,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		3,000
,, Sales of East Indian	..	100
,, Imports	..	5,000
Mid. American	..	8.27+3
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	11.55+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	..	Mar. 12.50—1
		July 12.88+1
New York Official noon call		Mar. 12.51—1
		July 12.89+3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Mar. 12.34 unchgd
	..	July 12.81+1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 18.

Opening Tone	12,000
Estimated Sales	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.	8.07	
Jan.-Feb.	8.07	
Feb.-Mar.	8.05	
Mar.-Apl.	8.02	
Apl.-May.	7.98	
May-June	7.94	
June-Jul.	7.90	+2
Jul.-Aug.	7.86	
Aug.-Sep.	7.73	
Sep.-Oct.	7.58	
Oct.-Nov.	7.51	
Nov.-Dec.	7.44	
Dec.-Jan.	7.40	
Jan.-Feb.	7.36	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 18th

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
January	8.05	4
Jan.-Feb.	8.05	4
Feb.-March	8.03	4
March-April	8.00	4
April-May	7.96	4
May-June	7.92	4
June-July	7.88	5
July-Aug.	7.84	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.71	6
Sept.-Oct.	7.56	9
Oct.-Nov.	7.49	9
Nov.-Dec.	7.42	8
Dec.-Jan.	7.38	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.34	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	6.00	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6.15	+5
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.30	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.44	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6.58+4	
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.73+4	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.50	
,, ,, Fine	..	6.80	
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.70	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	7.85	+5
,, ,, Fine ..	..	8.00	
M.G. Seinde, Good..	..	6 00	
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6.15	
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.30	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 18th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	31,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	35,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	4,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	12.50—2
utures at New York July	..	12 89—2
Spot Cotton at New York	..	unchgd 12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	12.13—6
Futures at New Orleans March	..	12.34—1
Putures at New Orleans July	..	12.81+1
Fair Rio Cottee (No. 7 quality)	..	7⅞
Demand Bills	..	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	56⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 7/8+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Mint and Continental Buyer.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16 Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/at	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4⅛
,, 7 day market loans	4⅜
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£100,000
Transfers in Bombay Rs. 900,000 at	.. 1/4 5/32

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Jan. 18th.

High prices in Cloth are checking business, but there are small operations.

Yarns:—Stiff and restricted

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 18.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs	27.91
Previous Price	27.86

WAR LOANS.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89⅛
Previous Price	£89⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	96 15/16
Previous Price	£97
Consols 2½ %	59
Previous Price	58 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52½
Previous Price	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan).	80¾
Previous Price	80¾
Government Securities 3 %	69¼
Previous Price	69¼

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£86
Copper Braziers.	£123
Yellow Metal.	14
Hard Spelter, nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£25-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£5 6-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb., Value.	3/7
Ceylon Rubber, Plantation First Latex Crepe, Feb.-March.	3/7 to 3/5½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs., nominal.
Barletta Russo—63 lbs., not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.	62/9
Victorian.	62/9
New South Wales.	62/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	50

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Feb.-March, sellers.	76/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Jan.-Feb., Hull, sellers.	£4.12-6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	79
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Jan.-Feb., sellers.	85/9
Calcutta Linseed, Jan.-Feb., paid.	84/3
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb., nominal.	66

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, not quoted.	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, December, Firm.	22/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay and Karachi, December, Firm.	22/7½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Long liquidation and scarcity of demand caused a rather sharp decline in our market in spite of firmer advices from the other side. At Colaba the market opened with Broach at 283½ and subsequently became firmer.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal, January 216½.
Fine Akola January 256.
Good Broach April 284½.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh ..	151,019	38,557	pl. 112,462
Central India ..	34,307	5,021	pl. 29,286
Barsi & Nagar ..	90,336	19,843	pl. 70,493
Berar	256,525	93,635	pl. 162,890
Central Provinces	63,544	52,627	pl. 10,917
Compta & Dharwar.	43,677		
North-Westerns.	26,234		
Coconada.	7,164	17,756	pl. 68,954
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dhollera.. ..	39,753	7,627	pl. 32,126
Broach	15,942	99	pl. 15,843
Rajputana ..	26,686		
N. W. Prov. ..	240,265	157,571	pl. 206,770
Sind-Punjab. ..	97,390		
Persian ..	377	21	pl. 356
American ..	....	....	....
Egyptian ..	265	447	— 182
Other Sorts ..	2,007	788	pl. 1,219
Total ..	1,105,126	393,992	pl. 711,134

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good Delivery.
M.G. Broach ..	.. 227	.. 286/7	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	.. 227	218/9 ..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	.. 231	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab .	.. 220	.. ..	Jan. 1916
M G. Khandesh ..	.. 236	224 ..	,, 1916
M.G. Mathia ..	.. ..	.. ..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	276	.. ..	,,
M.G. Nagpore ..	.. 276	.. ..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm..	.. 260/1	.. ..	,,
,, ..	.. 253/7	.. ..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal ..	.. ..	.. ..	,,
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	.. ..	.. ..	,,
M.G. Oomrawatte .	.. ..	.. ..	,,
B-G. Westerns ..	.. ..	.. ..	,,
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	.. ..	.. ..	,,
H.G. Bijapore ..	.. ..	.. ..	,,
M.G. Broach ..	.. 293	.. ..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.,

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	215	208	..Ready.
Bengals (M.G.)	237	224	216	..Ready.
	..	224	216	.. 26th Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	212	..Ready.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	233	220	..Ready & Jan.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	256	248	..Ready & Jan.
Akola-Kghm.	..	258	250	..Ready & Jan.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	253	..Ready & Jan.
Dhanangaum Poolgaum(M.G.	..	265	257	.. do.
Yeotmal(M.G.)	..	268	260	.. do.
Nagpore	..	275	267	.. do.
Kampt (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	275	267	.. do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	290	..	284 25th April
Mathia(M.G.)	..	229	216	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	263 do.
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	293 April/May
Westerns(M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	276 do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	270 do.
	..	..	..	295 do.
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms." i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th January 1916:—

Cotton	24,782 Bales.
Wheat	14,330 cwts.
Linseed	3,443 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,362 ,,
Ginjellyseed	4,600 ,,
Groundnuts	10,253 ,,
Castorseed	6,182 ,,
Rice	4,421 ,,
Myrabollams	1,142 ,,
Cottonseed	16,957 ,,
Mowraseed	142 ,,
Gram	2,983 ,,
Joowar	6,325 ,,
Maize	54 ,,
Barley	1,098 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 19th, 4 p.m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	7 15 0
Groundnuts ...	36 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	12	0
Linseed May	9	4	0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	189
60 d-s. Yokohama	153¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-14-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-11-0.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day and the rates tailed off by a few points before close. The increasing stringency in the money market only acts as a deterrent to a smart rise at present, otherwise taking into view the condition of the Textile Industry the rates of the Cotton Mill shares warrant a substantial appreciation in value.

In sympathy will Mill shares Tata Iron and Steel shares also registered a slight decline.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 476½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 425.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,037½ but closed at Rs. 1,030.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,315 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,300.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,965, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,485, Kohinoors to Rs. 667½, Currimbhai to Rs. 226½ and Crescent to Rs. 103½.

Indore-Malwas were placed at Rs. 237½.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,517½ and Bank of Indias at Rs. 62.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 930.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 107½. Deferred opened at Rs. 279 closed at Rs. 276.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19

There was no improvement in position of jute mill shares in this market to-day, business having been reported on quite a small scale at lower prices. Coal shares did not attract much attention and ruled fairly steady with prices for the most part unchanged, a moderate business being reported. Tea shares were in demand and higher prices were paid in every case for shares which changed hands to-day, an upward tendency marking the position of these securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 25, 25/4; Bhulanbaree 27/12, 29; Equitable 36/8, 35/12; Jumoni 4/8; Phularitand 2/8; Ranegunge 30/6; Singaran 5/2, 5/4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 336; Clive (ord.) 115; Delta (ord.) 393; Empire (ord.) 24/12, 25; Fort William (ord.) 118, 119, 120; Gondalpara (ord.) 412 to 415; Hooghly (prefs) 13; Howrah (ord.) 211, 212; Kamarhatty (ord.) 333, 332, 333; Northbrook (ord.) 22/12, 23.

Tea:—Amluckie 79, 80; Bishnauth 28/8, 28/12. East India 103, 105, 106, 107; Phoenix 60, 61.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 300; Bank of Bengal 1,507/8, 1,510; Central Hydraulic 171; Russa Engineering 135, 136.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 80/4 to Rs. 80/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/10 to Rs. 80/12.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LTD.

The 33rd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in Apollo Street, when Dr. L. J. Pinto presided. The following report was submitted:—

In presenting the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1915, your Directors regret to state that owing to deficiency of pressing work at Bhavnagar, your factory there had to be kept closed, a pool was settled at Mahuva and your factory at Kim worked as usual. The total number of bales pressed by the Company this year as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

	1915	1914
Bhavnagar	Nil	Nil
Mahuva	5,081	11,504
Kim	2,783	2,313
Total ...	7,864	13,817

The Profit and Loss Account shows a working loss of Rs. 8,130-14-6 for the year and the estimated value of a lever fitted up in the Kim factory to replace the broken one Rs. 2,500, altogether the balance of Rs. 10,630-14-6 being loss for the year 1914-1915.

Your Directors propose to carry the total loss of Rs. 10,630-14-6 to the next year.

Dr. L. J. Pinto and Sir Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha, Kt., retire by rotation from the Board of Directors but are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders decided to empower the Board of Directors to sell the Company's Bhavnagar factory, with a view to paying off the debts due to the agents, Messrs. Manjee Nathoobhoy and Company.

Three new Directors, namely, Messrs. Vithalrao J. Warde, Mulji Haridas and Cursondas T. Raoji, were appointed, also Mr .J. K. Parulker as an auditor. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Trading Corporation was held at the registered offices of the Company in Wallace Street, yesterday, when Mr. R. W. Harter presided. The meeting adopted the report of the directors issued under date 31st May, 1915, and a final dividend was declared, namely, Rs. 700 per share of Rs. 2,500 each on 100 shares, and Rs. 35 on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.

Messrs. Leslie, Crawford and R. H. Brooke, the retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. J. E. Aspinwall and Fardunji Ardeshir C. Fardunji, were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th January, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company

(Incorporated in England).

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th January, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	23,94,000	2,82,56,728
A. D. C. Rly. ..	54,400	8,17,328
B. K. Rly ..	3,500	68,308
C. B. Rly. ..	6,600	81,814
Total ..	24,58,500	2,92,24,178
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th Jan. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,72,278	2,24,43,865
A. D. C. Rly. ..	78,680	9,63,087
B. K. Rly. ..	2,750	30,431
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	19,53,708	2,34,37,383
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 5,21,722	+ 58,12,863
A. D. C. Rly.	— 24,280	— 1,45,759
B. K. Rly. .	+ 750	+ 37,877
C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th January, 1916. ..	13,700	1,61,647
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th January, 1915 ..	7,192	78,004
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 6,508	+ 83,643

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Jannary, 1916. ..	1,200	17,081
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th January, 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Mahaluxmi Races, Eighth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Education Society's Schools Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Municipal Rate-payers' Elections.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 19.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

No. 23 Duties.—Duties for the week commencing 16th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White and No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 24 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 22nd instant at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

No. 22 Motor Mechanics.—Motor Car and Lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters:
No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

No. 29 Parades.—The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 23rd instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 23rd instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 23rd instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The All Comers match at the Battalion rifle meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will be fired off at Ghatkopar on Saturday the 29th January, 1916, at 7.30 a.m.

CONDITIONS.

Distance 300 yards. 1 sighter and 7 rounds to count. Target 2nd class figure with invisible 5" bull. Only Corps rifles with Regulation Sights to be used. No slings.

The following surplus stores are for sale and may be purchased from the Quarter Master by members of the Corps:—

Brushes blacking each	0	3	9
,, polishing each	0	6	9
,, brass each	0	5	3
,, shaving each	0	2	9
,, hair each	1	0	3
Combs each	0	3	6
Socks, worsted per pair	0	7	9
Towels each	0	6	0
Boots brown per pair	7	12	0
Boots black per pair	6	6	0
Button brasses each	0	1	0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 20.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

10. Proficiency Examination.—The Proficiency Examination will be held on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the various notices posted on Headquarters Order Board: there are opportunities for members of this Corps to proceed on Active Service.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"With Joyful Sounds" .....Dostal
Overture—"Masaniello" .....Auber
Valse—"Midsummer" .....Marigold
Selection—"La Traviata" .....Verdi
Song Cornet Solo—"Adieu" .....Schubert
Melodies from—"The Girl from Kay's ...Caryll
Polka Caprice—"Les Chanteurs Hongrees" .....Michiels.

HOMEWARD MAILS,

The P. and O. steamer Mooltan which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, the 18th instant. All well.

THE LATE MAHARSHI DEVENDRANATH TAGORE.

Mr. H. Naraina Rao will deliver an address on Maharshi Divendranath Tagore this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

There will be a reading of Tulasidas's Ramayan by Pt. Vishnu Digambar from Wednesday the 19th to Tuesday the 25th instant daily at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya building, Sandhurst Road, The Reading is free to all.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay reported a clean bill of health regarding both plague and cholera on Tuesday. There were three cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 82, as compared with 48 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 106 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,442 rats caught on Tuesday, 19 were found to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bombay Education Society's Schools will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Willingdon will distribute the prizes.

ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. S. Notley, arrived here at 3-15 a.m. on Wednesday from London which port she left on the 24th December with the outward mails of the 30th and called at Gibraltar, Marseilles, and other ports. She had on board 117 passengers including the survivors of the s.s. Persia and over 200 passengers for Australia. The Medina also brought 69 Indian crew of the s.s. Persia. Among those who arrived here were their Highness the Maharaja and the Maharanee of Kapurthala, Prince Jit Singh and Mr. Justice Tenuon.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning by the P. and O. steamer Medina which brought the English mails:—

Mr M Brand, Mr and Mrs T D Wood, Mr S D Kale, Mr J H Boyce, Mr R M Basu, Mrs Lan Jones, 4 Misses and infant, Mrs R J Barlow and 2 children, Mr N Manucha, Mr T C Morris, Mr M Manucha, Miss E L Marsden, Asst. Pay. W F Street, Asst. Pay. H M Lord, Sub-Lt. E C Turner, 3rd Writer H Johnson, Mrs W Scott, Mr W M Armstrong, Mrs Wolland, Mr A Forward, Mrs J Dodds-Price, Mr T J Stewart, Mr and Mrs C F Brackenbury, Mr and Mrs G K Walker and infant, Miss O'Shea, Mr A S Allen, Mr Justice Teunon, Mr T B Sinha, Mr and Mrs T R Pratt and Miss, Mrs S Lethbridge, Mr and Mrs Stirling, Capt F M Bailey, Maj S Lethbridge, Mr F C Blom, Capt A W Seton, Capt and Mrs A S Coffin, child and nurse, Maj J W Milne, Lt R H Nicholas, Mr A E Shenton, Lt-Col J Bell, Lt E Cotter, Rev J E Williams, Maj W Hesketh, Capt E Fell, Capt A H Wilson, Miss V M Smith, Mrs F Fisher, Asst. Pay Master Ingmire, Capt and Mrs A E Mahon, Lt H E Murray, Capt W Moxon, Mrs Stokes, Maharajah and Maharanee Kapurthala, Prince Jit Singh, Miss Duyon, Mr M Roy, Mr and Mrs Sla-Mr G M Cooper, Mr Suttor, Maharajah Kawick, Miss Guyot, Mr Duni Chand Mr Idar Singh, Kapurthala's native servant, Miss Dhamala, Mr W M Whitelow, Mrs R Hawkes, Commander B Buxton, Mr H A Lomas, Mr Agha Medi, Mr and Mrs Scrini, Sub-Asst Surgeon Patel and native servant, Sub-Asst Surgeon Shukla and native servant, Mr Ali Mohamed Ba Hatim, Mr Bubaka bin Abdullah, Mr Syed Abdul Rehman, Mr Ahmed Obood Ghazi, Mr Mabin Abdullah, Mr Faraj Ba Noaimun, Mr Ahmed Omar Abdullah, Major W Walker, Mr and Mrs J B S Thubron and native servants, Mr Seyd Ahmed Sulleman, Mr Habiballa, Mr Kassim Ebrahim, Mrs E. Holt-Miller, Mr A R Pfordten, Miss Slaney, Mr B J Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs H Watkins, Mr P de Silva, Mrs Powderley, Miss Morgan, Mr & Mrs S J Rammell, Miss Whitney, Miss T Fleming, Nurse F Watson, Mr and Mrs S D Truscott, Mr G H Thacker, David Solomon M H T Hovell, Mrs N Copeland, Mr and Mrs J F Owen, Mr and Mrs R Brown, Mr E Smith, Miss H H Mouncey, Mr. A B Hunter, Mrs J Bentley, Mr T F Egan, Mr W H Whittaker, Mr D Beatty, Lt. R N Marshall, Mr H A Whittaker, Capt. F Y Blair, Mr and Mrs W Lucas, Mr and Mrs G F Aris, Infant and three Children, Mrs A Hamilton and Infant, Asst. Pay. G B Wild, Mr Piety Klaver, Rev. and Mrs. W Royley, Miss E F Taylor, Miss Impey, Sister M McCord, Mr J McGillivray, Rev. S C Harrison, Mr R Ross, Dr C H G Pochin, Mr W Forsythe, Mr K A Burn Mr H C Bathurst Mr & Mrs G Eccles Mr E H Vidal, Mr A B Cooray, Sir J Hewett, Miss Griffith, Mr and Mrs H P de Silva, Lord C Manners, Mr D Miller. Rev and Mrs D G Leith, Mr and Mrs F Duxbury,, Miss Warham, Mr and Mrs A B Voules, Mr E de Stoutz, Mr J F Johns, Mr J C Peter, Mr. S Dunn, Mr P R Hill, Mr C L P White, Mrs G K Wright, Mr R P Niquet, Mr E A Stanton, Mr and Mrs Hay, Mr S G Bountiff, Mr and Mrs H Sacher, Mr A C Ansell, Mr A C Lofts, Mr. Oric Bates. Mr. Arlow Bates, and Mr. T. W. Kay Mrs G Adams, Mr. T W Pool, Miss L Allen Mr I A Crawford, Mr and Mrs Chas Mason and Miss, Mr V R Degenhardt, Mr A Kennedy, Miss Waddell, Mr and Mrs A W Dunlop, Master D Dunlop. Master A G Dunlop, Master B W Dunlop, and O'Gilligan (nurse), Miss E Hanley. Miss G Thomas, Miss A Brown, Mrs J Winder, Miss A Goldstein. Miss G Rede, Mrs M Bills, Mrs E Tullock. Lt.-Comm. Robinson, Mr F H Williamson, Mrs M H Moore, Rev and Mrs J B Clarke, Mrs B B Burcher, Mr J G Hillier Mr W Gibb Mr Geo Johnstone, Mrs R Stuckgold, Mrs Penton, Mrs Degenhardt Master Degenhardt, Mrs N Mackinnery child and infant. Mrs A Verbrugghen and child, Mr A Verbrugghen, Mr P Verbrugghen and Master, Mrs J Brown and child. Mr and Mrs Nichols and Master, Miss M Partridge, Miss S Partridge, Miss B (10) Partridge, Master D (7) Partridge, Miss Cullen, Mr and Mrs Messeas, Miss (7) Messeas, Miss (5) Messeas, Mr and Mrs Wm. Thompson, Mr W L Bailey, Mrs Rayye and infant, Mr and Mrs Geo Ryon and child. Miss Kelly, Mr J B Young, Miss J G Brown, Mrs M G Young, Miss C Price, Mr and Mrs S J Taylor, Mr W Collett, Mr and Mrs L G Freeman and (8) child, Mrs Thomas, Mrs Christian, Miss M Walker, Mr C Walker, Mrs R Teasdale-Smith (11) Miss: Mr E George, Rev D B Falvey, Miss M Reid, Madame Lion, Madame Mouchette, Rev R P Hewgili, Mrs T K Hamilton, Miss J Helary, Teasdale-Smith's (maid), Mr and Mrs W A Briscoe, Mr J Arnold, Maj T P Dunhill, Dr G Travers, Lt. R Cussen, Miss J Tregarthen. Mr R Wouters, Sir A Mac Cormick, Mrs F G Kitchen (5) child, Miss J Logg (nurse) and (4) child, Archdeacon and Mrs Richards, Lieut. B Capper, Mr and Mrs J G Mitchell, Messrs. T Buttery. J O'Keefe. C Gay, J Hudswell. A A Wilkinson, J Johnson, E Rawson, P Enesberg, R Harvey, F G Wright, E Aldred. J Mangan, S Young M Carrucan, and H Van Wyck. Mrs A S Aldworth, Mrs R Mueller. Mr G A W Stewart. Mrs B Ritchie, Mrs Vanderkelen, Mr W M Marks, Mr Adrian K C Knox, Mr J Verge Mrs Bacon, Mr H Bacon. Mrs Geo Read and child. Mrs A Long and infant, Mr J McKenzie. Mr M Gainsby, Mr D Lister, Mrs Montgomery and Miss Montgomery.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon with Mr. N. V. Mandlik in the chair.

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 14th January, 1916, from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla stating that the receptacles for the collection of house refuse provided by the Municipality are seldom used by Indians, who are in the habit of throwing refuse in the gullies behind their dwellings, which proves very injurious to public health and causes much trouble to the Health Department. He suggested that a rule might be made requiring house owners to provide windows opening into house gullies with wire gauze.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee then adjourned.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

Weather continued dry, but fresh disturbance entering north-west India seems likely to prove more important than its predecessors. A wave of unusually high temperature, most marked at the hill stations, is preceding the disturbance.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except in lower Sind; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind and at Jodhpur and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and Veravel and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay but drier at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression of considerable intensity was shown yesterday to the west of Bushire. Conditions are unsettled in Baluchistan and north-west India and skies have become moderately or heavily clouded in these areas but no rainfall has yet been reported.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan. A few showers may occur also in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	2.10	..
Do. (18th)	68.1	58.0	61	..	2.10	—4.62
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	80.6	66.3	65	..	0.27	—1.13
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.4	46.7	46	..	0.13	—0.34
Rawalpindi	71.5	38.0	57	..	0.19	—2.21
Lahore	73.1	41.5	78	..	0.17	—0.88
Hissar	74.2	44.0	59	..	0.02	..
Ambala	74.9	38.1	79	..	0.28	—1.71
Delhi	73.8	47.9	49	..	0.02	—0.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.8	47.1	51	..	0	—0.69
Mainpuri	74.4	43.5	79	..	0.01	—1.02
Jhansi	78.4	46.6	56	..	0.24	—0.49
Cawnpore	74.2	44.9	90	..	0.02	—0.93
Allahabad	74.4	44.2	83	..	0.14	—0.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.3	48.0	66	..	0	—0.30
Karachi	76.9	56.6	40	..	0	—0.48
Ajmer	75.0	46.6	51	..	0.05	—0.57
Jalpore	78.2	50.5	31	..	0.11	—0.48
Kotah	79.8	51.8	49	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	69.6	55.4	34	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.4	50.5	37	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	82.6	61.7	85	..	0.19	—0.09
Veraval	78.1	59.1	72	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	88.1	53.8	31	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	58.2	55	..	0	—0.32
Surat	89.9	58.7	63	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	91.6	50.3	58	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.7	56.0	37	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	80.0	51.0	44	..	0.06	—0.34
Indore	82.9	50.1	58	..	0.66	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	45.8	67	..	0.15	—1.13
Saugor	78.4	52.7	33	..	0.09	—1.31
Hoshangabad	80.6	51.6	85	..	0.12	—1.02
Khandaw	86.6	50.3	58	..	0.63	—0.30
Akola	85.0	50.5	49	..	1.72	0.31
Amroati	83.6	58.5	48	..	0.45	—0.88
Nagpur	82.5	51.3	63	..	0.16	—1.30
Chanda	82.9	50.6	73	..	0.62	—0.58
Raipur	77.7	52.2	66	..	0.33	—0.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.6	69.5	80	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	89.9	65.9	35	..	0.81	0.20
Mormugao	91.6	68.7	61	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	87.7	62.6	76	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	51.1	51	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar	81.0	48.4	54	..	3.40	2.37
Poona	83.6	49.7	62	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	84.8	55.8	43	..	1.27	—0.18
Bijapur	83.6	57.7	47	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	80.1	55.1	53	..	1.70	—0.18
Ahmedabad	82.2	51.4	51	..	1.82	0.84
Nizamabad (Indore)	82.0	52.2	61	..	0.88	0.09
Hyderabad	79.8	55.8	71	..	0.79	—0.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	67.1	63	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut	87.8	67.1	71	..	13.29	7.11
Cochin	88.8	68.5	65	..	8.84	0.53
Colombo	88.2	69.7	83	..	27.84	8.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.8	61.2	70	..	20.73	14.56
Bellary	83.3	57.5	58	..	7.28	5.13
Cuddapah	85.1	59.7	64	..	9.44	4.85
Madras	83.6	62.6	71	..	21.24	1.62
Bangalore	78.5	51.2	75	..	3.60	0.11
Coimbatore	85.1	59.4	86	..	6.76	2.00
Trichinopoly	86.6	61.9	67	..	12.73	4.75
Negapatam	82.5	66.9	90	..	24.23	—3.82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th January was 30.139 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

BOMBAY RACES, 1916.

ENTRIES FOR FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime, II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaiddula Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m. aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Roll
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus h Cider, 6 years
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Politian 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Jove, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Roseille, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br e g Punt aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e h Binfield Grove, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, 5 years.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin, 5 years.
Capt. G. D'Arcy Edwardess' ch e g Ghent 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' c he m Fredie, 5 years.
General awabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. T. Harrison's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's br e h Fontenoy, 6 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's br e g Monsoon, aged.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Sardinia, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. A. S.Oomer's ch e h Athlete, late Stiff Neck, 6 years.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.).

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, 6 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's br e m Edmyne, 3 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 5 years.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b cb m Housemaid aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g B'aee Boy, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 5 years
Mr. Heath's br cb h Apple King. (subject to ageing.)
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 5 years.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 5 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.

Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½ aged
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Dardanelles 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold, aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Nakib, aged
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico 13-2½ aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½ aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2, aged.
Mr. E. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b a h Buttercup 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Towfik Ismail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0 aged.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2 aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's g a h Makbul 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce 14-0 aged.

ENTRIES FOR FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 26th February, 1916.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years.
Mr. P. E. Hartigan's br e g Martinet aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e m Fredie, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's b aus h Jacamar, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Kiltoi, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes 6 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Cherrywood, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Vanadium 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Knight's Key by the White Knight—Sheila, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Politian, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. R. Macalister's ch e h Bed-time 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's ch e h Yellow Jester 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Joev 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch e h Athlete, late Stiff Neck 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Shining Way 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Manilla 5 years.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Criton, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h Evett, 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and E. C. Ramshaw's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel 6 years.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am h Forward III, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus h Cider, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Roseville 5 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James 5 years.
H. H. Jam Sahib's br e g Punt, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e h Binfield Grove, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs, aged.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Bandit 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum 3 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g Larrikin 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Wavestar 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's m e m Ute, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2 aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries 6 years

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid 4 years
M

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

DR. TURNER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

IMPROVEMENT KEPT UP.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, has submitted his report on the Public Health of Bombay during the fourth quarter ending 31st December 1915, in the course of which he states:—

Compared with previous years, the health conditions of the City during the preceding three quaters were so favourable as to give promise of a continuance of a substantial reduction in the mortality in the fourth quarter; but owing to the appearance of famine conditions in some of the outlying districts of the Presidency—with the inevitable result of inducing an influx of people into Bombay in search of food and work—the probability of a rise in mortality was foreshadowed in my report for the third quarter. While such increase (plus 724) was recorded during the quarter under report, it is interesting to observe that it was almost evenly balanced by the increase (plus 719) in the number of *live* births registered; this latter increase could not be wholly accounted for by improvement in registration, but points to the presence of a large number of people in the City during those months, which, if further proof were needed is confirmed by the unusually large number of deaths (225) recorded among persons not belonging to Bombay. During especially the last fortnight of the quarter, the City received an influx of people which could roughly be put down to a minimum of a lakh, who came from all parts of India to attend the more than a dozen congresses and conferences held in Bombay during the last week of the year.

RECORD TRAMWAY TRAFFIC.

During the quarter under report, it appears that the Tramway Company conveyed in their cars 15,33,922 more passengers than in the corresponding period of 1914 and I understand that the Tramway traffic receipts for November and December 1915 constitute a record.

The City may well be congratulated on the fact that the influx of people had no serious effect on the health conditions.

Among the principal features of interest may be mentioned the following:—(i) the total mortality (6,348) was lower than in the corresponding quarter of any year since 1895—except 1914 (5,624); (ii) the mortality from Fevers was the lowest ever recorded (501); (iii) the mortality from Phthisis (434) was slightly higher than in 1914 (346), but lower than in any other year; (iv) the mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (538) was the lowest since 1895 (369); (v) that from Respiratory Diseases (1,950), the lowest since 1909 (1,842) except 1914 (1,490); (vi) and from the diseases of the Nervous System (436), the lowest since 1905 (410) except 1914 (369); (vii) the Infant Mortality (1,860) was higher than in 1914, (1,501) slightly higher than in 1913, (1,834) but lower than in any other previous year since 1903 (1,794); (viii) the number of live births registered (6,263) was the highest on record for the corresponding quarter.

BIRTHS EXCEED DEATHS.

It is interesting also to note that in the quarter under report—as in the preceding—the number of *live* births registered exceeded the number of deaths; the phenomenon was recorded in the weeks ending 16th October, 6th and 13th November and 4th, 11th and 18th December. The instances of such natural increase occurred first in the last quarter of 1914 and again in the third quarter of 1915.

The total mortality for the quarter (6,348) was 724 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 but lower than in any other previous year since the appearance of Plague in 1896. The rise was noticeable under Respiratory Diseases (plus 460), Diseases of the Digestive System (plus 91), Tubercular Diseases (plus 67), Diseases of the Nervous System (plus 67), Plague (plus 54) and Small-pox (plus 30).

On the other hand, the mortality from Fevers (501) was the lowest on record; from Diarrhoeal Diseases (538) the lowest since 1895 (369); that from Plague (434) though slightly higher than in the preceding three years was lower than in any other previous year.

Infant mortality (1,860) was higher than in 1914 (plus 359) and slightly lower than in 1913 (plus 26), but was lower than in any other previous year since 1903 (1,794).

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF CHOLERA.

But for only one doubtful case of Cholera—which recovered—registered in October, the disease was absent throughout the quarter. It is interesting to observe that for the first time in the history of the City no death from Cholera was registered during a period of four months namely, from September to December 1915. In my report on the "Out-break of Cholera in Bombay in June 1912" it was pointed out that the disease was "never wholly absent for more than two months at a time; in a long survey from 1850-1912 we find its continuous absence for three months only in 1897."

The number of *live* births registered (6,263) was 719 more than in 1914 and the highest on record for the corresponding period of any year.

Compared with the preceding quarter of 1915, the mortality from all causes (6,348) was 411 higher; the increases registered being specially under Respiratory Diseases (plus 402), Tubercular Diseases (plus 148), and Diseases of the Nervous System (plus 33); on the other hand, the principal decreases were under Fevers (—100) and Diarrhoeal Diseases (—104); also Old Age and Debility (—65).

Infant mortality (1,860) was 61 less.

If, a comparison be made with the decennial averages, the health conditions of the quarter will reveal appreciable improvement. Except for slight increase under Small-pox and Malarial Fever considerable decreases will be noticed under the principal causes of death; 47 under Plague, 7 under Measles, 45 under Cholera, 335 under Fevers, 210 under Diarrhoeal Diseases, 30 under Nervous System, 124 under Phthisis, 97 under Respiratory Diseases, the total result being a saving to the City of 1,258 lives.

The number of births registered shows an increase of 447 over the decennial mean.

The mortality registered from all causes during the quarter was 6,348; higher by 724 than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 (5,624) but 1,258 less than the decennial average.

The total number of deaths amongst infants during the quarter was 1,860, the lowest since 1903 (1,794) excepting the 4th quarters of 1913 and 1914; it was 1,075 below the average of the preceding decennium (1905-1914) but 359 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter, 96 attacks were registered during the period against 79 in the corresponding quarter of 1914; 14 in October, 19 in November, and 63 in December, Six of the total number of cases were imported: 1 in November and 5 in December one each from Goa, Baroda, Sind, Alibag Malegaum and Ratnagiri District.

21 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year during the quarter: one in November and 10 in December. Of these, one was vaccinated during the incubation period, 9 were not vaccinated, and in one case the vaccinal condition was not known.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 54 being 30 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 and 33 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1905-1914). Of these, 4 were amongst recent arrivals.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 23 in October, 24 in November and 29 in December as compared with 10, 7 and 5 in the corresponding months of 1914. The total mortality from this cause during the quarter was 76 being 24 less than in the preceding quarter, but 54 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1914 and 47 less than the decennial average.

The highest Plague mortality recorded on a single day in October was 3 on the 11th, in November 3 on the 24th, and in December 4 on the 21st.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter is more than the number of the corresponding quarter of the last year (1,84,019) by 62,827. Out of 2,46,846 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 1,02,390 dead rats were examined. Of these latter only 850 were found to be infected.

The total number of persons inoculated during the quarter was 911.

The Anti-Malarial measures continued during the quarter resulted in 12 wells being filled in, 12 hermetically covered, and 35 provided with mosquito-proof covers leaving trapdoors or hand-pumps attached. 43 cases in which parties failed to comply with the requisitions of the Department in respect of their wells were reported to the Municipal Commissioner and his sanction obtained to the issue of legal notices under Section 381 of the Act.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 2,535 against 2,572 in the antecedent, quarter and 2,008 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

Amongst children under 5 years of age, the Diseases of the Respiratory and Nervous System caused 833 and 322 deaths respectively, while Debility occasioned 577 deaths. Diarrhoea and Dysentery caused 199 deaths and Small-pox and Measles 21 and 15 deaths respectively. 65 deaths were registered amongst children born prematurely.

REVIEW OF 1915.

In concluding the review of the fourth quarter, it would be interesting to survey briefly the health conditions of the City during the year that has just closed.

The vital statistics of the year reveal an encouraging record of a steady continuance of improvement in the Public Health of the City.

(i) There was no epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague and this was the shortest in duration (namely four weeks, from week ending 17th April to that ending 15th May) and the lightess in mortality (599).

Among the other satisfactory features of the year may be enumerated the following:—

(ii) The uninterrupted decline in the mortality from Phthisis: from 8,199 in 1906 to 2,558 in 1905, 2,282 1910, 1,828 in 1913, and to 1,412 in 1915.

(iii) The mortality from Fevers (2,091), (iv) Respiratory Diseases (6,770) and from (v) Cholera (16) was the lowest ever registered.

(vi) The mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (2,194) was the lowest since 1895 (1,813).

(vii) The Infant mortality (6,602) was the lowest since 1898 (6,279).

(viii) The mortality from Measles (70) was the lowest since 1901.

(ix) The mortality from all causes was 23,681, the lowest since 1890 (20,534) excepting 1893 (23,142), the death-rate per 1,000 of population being 24.17 in 1915 against 26.45 in 1890 (population, 7,73,196) and 28.16 in 1893 (population 8,21,764).

(x) The number of live births registered was 20,052—408 more than in 1913 and 373 more than in 1914.

PRINCIPAL DECREASES IN MORTALITY.

The principal decreases in mortality compared with 1914 are as under:—

	1914.	1915.
Measles	263	70
Plague	2,941	599
Fevers	2,877	2,091
Cholera	221	16
Diarrhoeal Diseases	3,102	2,194
Puerperal Septicaemia	291	220
Old Age and Debility	4,033	3,289
Diseases of the Nervous System	1,935	1,536
Tuberculosis	1,889	1,710
Diseases of the Respiratory System	8,734	6,770
Diseases of the Digestive System	1,183	1,053
Infant Mortality	7,580	6,602
Live Births registered	19,679	20,052

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Thanks to Mr. Fawcett's handicapping very close racing was witnessed. In the Prince of Wales Plate particularly the horses coming up looked like a charge of cavalry, so level were they; and people were in doubt as to which horse had come in for money till the numbers were hoisted The Kiderpore Plate also provided a beautiful finish. Exchanges between backers and payers were about level. The attendance was slightly less than what we see these days.

THE GRAND STAND HURDLE HANDICAP.—R. C. and distance.

Mr. Donetil's TARFOOT, 11-4, Hoyt 1
Mr. Norton's RULING PASSION, 8-11, Williamson 2
Mr. Edward's MARIE TEMPEST, 8-2, Native 3

Also Ran:—Go On 11-8, Encore 9-13. Roseleaf 8-2.

Betting:—5 to 2 Go On, threes Tarfoot and Encore, fours Ruling Passion, tens the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16, 15 and 64.

The Race:—To a good start Tarfoot led with Rose Leaf second, then Go On, Ruling Passion and Encore and Marie Tempest last. There was no change to this order till the five furlong post was reached. Here Ruling Passion went in second and though he made desperate efforts to get on terms with Tarfoot the latter carried too many guns for him. Tarfoot won by 1½ lengths, Marie Tempest finished third, 2½ lengths behind Ruling Passion.

Time:—3 mts. 30 2/5 secs.

TALLY HO PLATE.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Dowson's DOLLY DIMPLE, 10-5, Williamson 1
The Zemindar of Nazergunje's CANBERRA, 11-12, Ferguson 2
Mr. T. Ferguson's BELLOWER, 9-0, Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Footsteps Fearless 9-3, Port of Spain 10-3, Glendook 10-2, Pilot 9-12, Fickle Hugh 9-9.

Betting:—Twos Dolly Dimple, Port of Spain, fours Bellower, sevens Canberra, twenties rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 15, 22 and 15.

The Race:—Fickle Hugh led at great pace over first two flights and then refusing at the third managed to bring down Little Scott. Canberra now was in the van with Dolly Dimple and others all close up except Pilot who was last all through. Four furlongs from home Williamson shot Dolly Dimple to the front and there he stayed winning comfortably by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mts. 46 secs.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 9-9, Bowley 1
Mr. Thaddeu's WAYWARD and WILD, 8-9, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Scott's AFFLUENCE, 6-13, Masoomdin 3

Also Ran:—Double Chf. 9, Double Chin 9-11, Spicy Bit 8-9, Winchester 8-8, Scotch Plaid 7-12, Larrikin 7-7, Voltaire 7-0, Sumurun 7-1.

Betting:—7 to 4 Double Chin, 5 to 2 Loaf, sixes Wayward and Wild, Winchester, eighths Sumurun, longer odds rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16, 19, and 28.

The Race:—Sumurun led with Spicy Bit and Winchester, rest in compact body, a few lengths behind with Double Chin last. There was no change till the field gowing into straight and after good sets Sugar Loaf won 1½ lengths and short head dividing placed horses.

Time:—2 mts. 36 2/5 secs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Thaddeu's EVETT, 9-0, E. Huxley 1
Mr. Hartigan's MARTINET, 7-6, Billett ... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwaliors' VIDI, 6-0, Peth 3

Also Ran:—Orloff 8-1, St. Andrews 8-10, Criton 8-7, Lesoleil 8-2, Shining Way 7-12, Pastime 7-11, Milliner 7-2, Santa Barbara 7-2, Lady Muriel 7-1.

Betting:—Twos Pastime, 5 to 2 Martinet, fours Orloff and Criton, fifteens rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 224. Places Rs. 74, 24 and 95

The Race:—Milliner was only one who suffered at the start. The rest got off on even terms. Pastime led with Evett, Handy, Criton and Orloff towards the middle of the field. Right before the stand a great race ensued neck and head separating placed horses.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA, 8-13, Wing 1
Mr. Thaddeu's WATCH TOWER, 8-1, Billett 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Gardas' MEDDLING, 9-0, Whalley 3

Also Ran:—Lady James 8-0, Water Colour 9-3, Tartania 8-13, Miss Rollestone 8-13, Double Fluke 7-7, Break Day 6-11.

Betting:—Twos Orepesa, 5 to 2 Meddling, fours Water Colour, sixes Lady James, Tartaba and nines Rollestone, tens rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16, 33, and 16.

The Race:—From word go Orepesa led and never being troubled won easily by 1½ lengths. There was a tight finish for second place, ¾ length dividing second from Vad.

Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

THE CLYDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' ARKANGELO, 8-13, Whalley 1
Mr. Butler's NAREB, 9-9, W. Huxley 2
Mrs. Bholden and Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 9-7, Mason 3

Also Ran:—Simon's Light 6-11.

Betting:—4 to 7 Arkangelo, twos Lady Marchmint, and Nareb, tens others.

Totalizators Paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13 and 14.

The Race:—Arkangelo won in a hollow fashion by 1½ lengths, 4½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

LAWN TENNIS AT CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis championship tornament altogether eleven matches were played this evening, only three of which proved exciting, viz, the game between Mrs. Roger Wilson and Miss Field, that between S. Angwar Yusoof and J. Fitzpatrick and that between Carroll and Macadam. The results are as follows.

Ladies' Singles.—First Round: Mrs. Roger Wilson beat Miss Field, 3—6, 6—0 and 6—1; Mrs. Leslie Jones beat Mrs. Collins, 6—1 6—0; Mrs. Morrison beat Mrs. Thompson, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Marshall beat Mrs. J. J. B. Young, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Singles.—Third Round: S. Deane beat A. D. Cox, 6—1, 6—3, D. I. Morgan beat S. A. Yusoof, 6—4, 6—2; J. Newton beat A. L. Hosie, 6—1 7—5; Z. Shimidzu beat G. U. Chesney 6—0, 6—0; H E. Myers beat J. Naug, 6—1, 6—0; S. A. Yusoof beat J. Fitzpatrick, 8—6, 7—6, 6—2; E. M. Atkinson beat A. W. Shallow, 6—2, 6—0; S. C. Macadam beat C. Carroll, 4—6 6—3 6—4.

BOMBAY RACES 1916

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY 18TH JANUARY 1916.

1st Day, Saturday, 12th February, 1916.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

1st. Entries 9.

Messrs. Heath and Arthurs ch e h Yellow Jester, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar by Robert Le Diable Erzsike, 5 years.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st. Entries 21.

Mr. R .Craig Mc. Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. R. Craig Mc. Kerrow's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

1st. Entries 22.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years by wire.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 15.

Mr. J. L. Answorth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3.
Mr. J. K Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3.

2nd Day, Wednesday, 16th February, 1916.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 19.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 20.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years by wire.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 17.

Messrs. M Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1¾ miles.

1st Entries 20.

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Partner, 4 years.

3rd Day, Saturday, 19th February, 1916.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

1st Entries 30

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged by wire.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 4 years.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 17.

Captain Hilliard's br e m Lakme, 6 years by wire.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 21.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years by wire.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 23.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 20.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 20.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3.

4th Day, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 28.

Captain Hilliard's br e m Lakme, 6 years by wire.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 17.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara, 5 years by wire.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

1st Entries 19.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e h Lucky Thought 3 years.
Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

1st Entries 21.

Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 24.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b h Partner, 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0, 6 years
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3, aged

5th Day, Saturday, 26th February, 1916.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 25.

Mr. R. R .S.'s b e h Magyar, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g First Call II, aged.

THE MANSFILLD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 25.

Captain Hilliard's br e m Lakme, 6 years by wire.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 21.

Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. R. Craig Mc Kerrow's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Mr. G. K's. b e m Madrina, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch a am m Santa Barbara, 5 years by wire.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 27.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 4 years.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

1st Entries 21.

Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva, 13-3, aged.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

1st Entries 17.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 25th January, 1916.

THE RETREAT TO ALBANIA.

HOW ESSAD PASHA HELPED THE SERBS.

M. Paul du Bochet publishes an interesting account of an interview with Essad Pasha, to whom, he says, the retreating Serbian armies owed their escape. He writes:—

"If this glorious flotsam and jetsam is ever collected together again, the merit will be due in large measures to Essad Pasha. His authority has alone restrained the Albanian tribes from taking up arms against the Serbs at the instigation of the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans. Without heeding the demonstrations of the Austrian fleet, which ten days ago entered the very port of Durazzo, and the threats of reprisals, Essad has openly taken up the cudgels on the side of the Entente. His support in the coming operations will assuredly be of great value.

Before quitting Durazzo I wished to learn precisely the sentiments of this enigmatical personage whom some represent as a passionate patriot and others as a mere adventurer. His reception of me was simple and cordial. As for his reply, I give it in the very terms of the Dragoman who assisted at our interview.—

"The situation is terribly grave. We are scattering our strength. In my opinion what is wanted is to hurl a million or a million and a half of men against the Dardanelles. It would be a tough job, but we should get through. As for myself, my choice is made. I am with the Allies to the death!"

When the interpreter had finished, the Pasha sprang up, looked straight into my eyes, and shook my hand energetically, as though he had just made a solemn promise.

M. Claude Montaigne, special correspondent of the "Journal," writes from Vallona.

"The Serb Army is slowly retiring across the mountains by difficult roads. It is passing through a country which is poor and unable to feed it, but already the work of revictualling, undertaken by the French, British and Italian Governments, is bringing them relief. This was the most urgent. The work of military reorganisation will follow. The nature of the country and the unfavourable season render this task more difficult.

"It will be necessary to assemble the principal groups of the Serb Army which have been scattered during the retreat. Some are at Scutari, others in the Durazzo—Tirana—El Bassan triangle. I may not say where this concentration is taking place, nor what are plans for the ulterior utilisation of this reconstructed army."

ITALIAN DOMESTIC DRAMA.

SHOTS FOLLOW A WILD MOTOR-CAR PURSUIT.

Roman society has this Christmas been perturbed by a tragedy in which the beautiful young Roman countess Anna Salvucci and her lover, Captain Fenoglio, a very prominent figure in the Italian sporting world, were the victims of the fury of the lady's husband, an Abruzzi millionaire named D'Alessandro, writes the Milan correspondent of the "Daily News."

On the ground of incompatibility of temperament the countess lately left her husband and went to reside at her parents' palace. D'Alessandro, however, implored her to desist from negotiations for a legal separation, but she informed him of her intention to procure a divorce abroad, so as to be able to marry a rich cavalry officer, for whom she cherished an affection.

D'Alessandro swore this should never come about, and in the event of a legal separation demanded that his wife should refund him £1,600 compensation for jewels he had given her and the value of the furniture left in her apartment.

Later on the husband learned from detectives that the countess had had frequent meetings with the officer in the suburbs of Rome. Upon receiving exact information about an afternoon appointment he hired a motor car and followed his wife secretly outside the walls of the city, where she left her own car and entered a carriage which Fenoglio had in waiting.

CAR PURSUES CARRIAGE.

After a furious pursuit by round about routes for over an hour D'Alessandro took the chauffeur's place and steered the motor at full speed into the other vehicle, stunning the horse and wrecking the carriage, whose occupants were thrown into the road. D'Alessandro then stopped his car, sprang out, and fired his revolver at the prostrate captain, shooting him in the head.

Then, flinging away the weapon, he produced a large razor, with which he inflicted terrible wounds on his half-unconscious wife's head and face. The captain died soon afterwards, and if the countess recovers she will remain disfigured for life. The millionaire husband was arrested, glorying in his deed.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following casualties have been announced:—

KILLED.

Major F. P. Paynter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Butt, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. H. Shaw, Edward's Horse.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. F. Bell, Northumberlands.
Lieut. H. W. Long, East Lancs.
Lieut. C. B. Brownlie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Burman, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. K. V. Carter, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. T. Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F. Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J G. McEwen, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. S. H. Stevens, Black Watch.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain F. Mount, Berkshires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. W. Yule, Flying Corps.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. I. P. Williams, Shropshire L. I.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. G. B. Lockhart, North Lancs.

DIED.

Captain R. H. Booth, Army Service Corps.
Lieut. T. E. Morris, Army Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Austin, Ordnance Department.
Captain B. E. Nicolls, North Staffs.
Lieut. G. G. Frost, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. P. E. Atkins, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Holland, West Surreys.
Seconl-Lieut. J. B. McVie, Scots Fusiliers.

CASUALTIES IN BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The following casualties in the Bengal Ambulance Corps are reported:—"One private wounded in the head, six privates missing (believed to be prisoners of war), 8 privates invalided to India for disease and break-down on active service. One wounded private has recovered and rejoined his corps. Two of the invalids have recovered since return to India and voluntarily returned

RACING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your racing correspondent has indeed laid the betting public who patronise the "Tote" at the Mahalaxmi Races under a deep obligation for his fearless and well directed criticism of the results served up at the recent Extra Meetings.

Since the "Tote" has become the sole medium for betting the racing on this side has degenerated into an absolute fiasco and the results are characterised by startling reversals of form and glaring inconsistencies in the running.

It is a common belief among the students of form that for a horse to start as "favourite" in a race is a *sine qua non* that it will not win. The very fact that the dividends returned by the Machine invariably average between 5 and 6 to 1 against clearly proves that the bulk of the winners are being moderately well-backed. The question is, by whom?

Students of form have answered the question for themselves, and the wiser amongst them now keep aloof from the Racecourse.

It is an ordinary sight now at the Extra Meetings to see quite an appreciable number of the public lining the rails in front of the Grand Stand when the horses take their preliminary parade round preparatory to going to the starting post.

Presumably these are such great admirers of the equine breed that up to the very last they are led to indulge their fancy or may be they are there to catch the crumbs that occasionally fall from the rich man's table.

For my part I have decided no longer to continue to be

"A. MUG."

Bombay, 19th January.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lovers of horse-racing cannot thank your racing correspondent sufficiently for tackling so ably from time to time the mysterious problems connected with the erratic running of a number of race-horses and for suggesting measures to improve the moral tone of racing in the Bombay Presidency. There is no doubt that the "go as you please" kind of racing, which, strange to say nobody has, so far, been able to check, is enriching the knowing few at the expense of a large multitude of the sporting public. The loss of lakhs of rupees at every race-meeting cannot but affect seriously the monetary condition of thousands of investors of the middle as well as the poor classes. Under the above circumstances the "tote" does not appear to be an improvement on the old system of book-making which was abolished by legislation *pro bono publico*, and I think the time has now come for the public to raise their voice for the abolition or at least the suspension of betting until such time as the authorities concerned are able to eradicate the evil and to control the sport efficiently with a view to safeguard the interests of the public. I enclose my card.—Yours etc.,

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In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previous'y marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 20, 1916.

THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS

When the time comes in the near future to settle the Empire's debts to the handful of individuals to whom its destinies were entrusted in the throes of Armageddon, none will be found more difficult to adequately reward than Mr. Lloyd George. It is impossible to graphically state what this remarkable man has accomplished during his all too short regime at the newly instituted Ministry of Munitions. When we recall the fatal effects at the Front of the lack of munitions and the miserable organisation for their production which characterised the earlier stages of the campaign and compare it with the ample supply which weekly finds its way across the Channel and the enormous daily output which renders that supply possible, then we realise that the metamorphosis could only have been achieved by a master mind. The possessor of such a mind is Mr. George. Even in the stress of domestic controversy, when as Chancellor of the Exchequer he was perhaps the most unpopular man in England, there were very few of his detractors who were not ready to concede that he possessed the enormous asset of a Celtic imagination. What was required at the Ministry of Munitions, during a war when more shells were fired in a single day than during the whole course of any previous campaign,—was imagination. Mr. Lloyd George supplied it,—but this was not all. A man of business and hard facts, he was better able to grasp the minds of the industrial classes in many a curt and telling pronouncement than any other would have done by sentimental appeals to patriotism and pannicky sensationalism. "A stranger to our politics," says an English contemporary,

would draw curious inferences from Mr. Lloyd George's munitions speech. He would gather that a war was somewhere in progress—a very extensive and terrible war, but apparently a war in which soldiers and sailors played a very inconspicuous and humble part. The direction and fate of this war, it would seem, depended almost entirely on the conduct of a multiple person continually referred to in the first person plural. This multiple person, it would appear, was a certain Ministry of Munitions or, rather, in the last resort a certain Minister of Munitions. Before the coming of this multiple person all was going extremely ill with the war. The wrong sort of explosive was being made, and not even enough of that. No one had the sense to know that big guns were necessary or that machine guns were dangerous. There was everywhere deficiency and extravagance. Then "we"—that is, the Minister of Munitions—"appointed a number of hustlers to visit the works"; and at once everything was changed. High explosive began to pour in. Big shells were picked and sorted like mushrooms. The Minister of Munitions had only to go into a room, and think deeply for an hour, and, after a few weeks, the armies in France were ready for a Big Push.

So after all the politicans nowadays not only make war but carry it on to a successful end. Who would have dreamt a few years ago that the much maligned Chancellor of the Exchequer of those days, would become the trusted confrere of Kitchener of Khartoum, dosing with the powerful stimulant of a magnetic personality the comatose deities of the War Office. The hour required the man, and happily for us he could be found. Had it been otherwise, the consequences would have been too fatal to reflect upon. It is said with some truth of Mr. Lloyd George that "he is Hydra, Briareus, and Argus, all three in one, with a multitude of heads and arms and eyes."

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

At its meeting on Monday the Corporation passed the items on the expenditure side of the Budget for the year 1916-17 which came up for consideration before it in what seemed to be a perfunctory manner. For, no member, except Mr. Wacha, attempted to criticise the manner in which the Standing Committee has decided to dispose of the finance of the Municipalities. We have previously, in commenting on the general character of the Budget, pointed out the danger involved in the ratio of expenditure running faster than the income,—an inevitable result due to the undue caution paid in under-estimating income and to the laxity displayed in over-estimating expenditure. The Budget sanctioned on Monday, while estimating an income of Rs. 1,31,75,000, provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,38,29,229, which is a record figure, showing an increase of a little more than nine lakhs over the figure for the current year and of 13 lakhs over the average for the last five years. This means, as Mr. Wacha said, that the ratio of the increase in expenditure this year has gone up by 11 per cent., while the average ratio of increase in revenue is only 4 per cent. This is certainly far from being a satisfactory state of things. It is, indeed, a theoretical maxim to expect expenditure to balance exactly the income for the same period; but the test of sound and practical finance consists in so estimating the items of expenditure and income that the difference between them is reduced to the minimum. It is indeed true that fortunately the Corporation has a very large surplus cash balance to draw upon for making up the deficit. But a large surplus cash balance is not an inexhaustible source and it is not always that there is any such large balance to draw upon to make up an extraordinarily heavy deficit. Unless, therefore, the recklessness, indicated for the past few years, in the increasing divergence between expenditure and income, is soon remedied, it will not be long before the Corporation would find itself, as Mr. Wacha pointed out, in the wrong box. Among the principal items contributing to the increase of nine lakhs over the figure for the current year are General Superintendence accounting for an excess of Rs. 15,426, Public Works Department for Rs. 2,93,104, Assessment and Collector Department for Rs. 25,405, Primary Education for Rs. 48,000, Public Health, including markets, for Rs. 73,899, Municipal Debt for Rs. 3,48,982 and contribution to the Improvement Trust for Rs. 60,000. Of these items, the first three could easily admit of reduced expenditure and the members of the Corporation would have done well to have taken into consideration the importance and urgency of increased expenditure on them before sanctioning it. The increase of Rs. 48,000 on Primary Education is indeed satisfactory as showing that the Corporation is awakening to something like an adequate sense of its responsibility in affording facilities for the education of the children of the citizens. But as we have on a previous occasion pointed out nearly two-thirds of the number of children in the city are allowed to grow up in ignorance and that while the annual municipal income averages a crore and a quarter, not more than about five lakhs of rupees are spent on education, giving a percentage of 3.1 of the income which compares very unfavourably with the corresponding average of 4 per cent. for all municipal bodies in India, by whom the Bombay Municipality is rightly and justly regarded as a model to follow in many other branches of administration. The increase of less than half a lakh of rupees in the expenditure on education cannot, therefore, under the circumstances mentioned, appreciably foster the growth of primary education in the city, on which the progress of all education and, therefore, the well-being of the city, so largely depends.

THE NEGLECTED WATERWAYS.

The importance of railways cannot be too much emphasised. But the extent to which the true interests of the people of the country are being sacrificed to the demands of vested interests is illustrated by the manner in which the waterways of the country have been neglected in favour of railways even in places where transport by water would obviously have been cheaper. It is needless to dwell on the important place which a system of waterways occupied as a means of communication and internal commerce in the pre-British period, much less on the great advantages which modern Germany has derived from her own system of waterways. The River Ganges, in particular, with its multitudes of river crafts of all sorts passing up and down, has been described in books of history as the very symbol of the commercial prosperity of pre-British India. Mr. Stanley Jevons, University Professor of Economics, Allahabad, in an article on the "Wealth of India," suggests an eminently practicable scheme of rendering the Ganges navigable. "Any large river with a moderate rate of fall and fairly high banks," he writes,

can be converted into a navigable waterway by the construction of dams across it at intervals throughout its length. Such a dam retains deep water in many miles of the channel; and by constructing a lock at every dam, vessels may pass up or down between the higher and lower levels just as in a canal."

The locks, says Mr. Jevons, should be so constructed that they could easily accommodate steamers up to 3,000 tons burden. The steamers might have to be constructed of specially light draft; but it is an essential part of the scheme that they should be suitable for Indian overseas trade, if not for very long voyages. Thus, there would be lines of steamers carrying goods from Cawnpore without transhipment to Rangoon, Colombo, and even as far as Singapore, Bombay, and perhaps the Mediterranean ports. Besides the ocean-going steamers there would be thousands of flat-bottomed river-steamers, tugs, barges, etc., engaged in the internal carrying trade, supplanting the railways for certain classes of bulky goods, but also feeding them at certain important points with wholly new streams of trade. In short,

"The proposed series of dams would not only provide a great internal waterway, but also a great chain of immense storage reservoirs. All this water would be available for use in supplementing the normal flow at its season of lowest ebb and so its benefit in enabling the extension of irrigation would be enormous, especially in the region below Cawnpore, so much of which requires more water."

The suggestion is, as we have said, an eminently practical one and if carried out will open up possibilities of commercial development not yet dreamt of. As such it deserves to be carefully considered by the various commercial bodies in the country with a view to pressing it on the attention of Government.

The Voice of Rachel Weeping.

BELGIUM, 1914.

Beloved, little beloved, where shall I find you?
Not at the ends of the earth, in the depths of the sea,
On the winds, in the stars, in the desolate spaces of heaven.
Yesterday mine, to-day you have ceased to be!

The kings of the earth and the rulers take counsel together,
But your voice and your eyes that looked love to my eyes are gone.
Fire and rapine and sword are flaming around me,
They have ravished my child from my life, and my life goes on.

Beloved, little beloved, where shall I find you?
I gave you your shape and your smile and your innocent breath,
And the travail of birth that I knew was as nought to the rending
Of my body and spirit and soul in this travail of death.

All religions forsake and philosophies fail me,
Dark as the primal mother I stand alone.
One wild question cries in my night and the answer
Comes not—His sky is silent, His earth a stone.

God of our fathers—speak, reveal, enlighten!
Lo, with despair my soul grows wan and wild!
Yet, O God, hear me not, heed me not count me as nothing—
Only let it be well with her, my child!

BEATRICE CREGAN.
—In "The Saturday Review."

Official and Personal.

Lord Pentland will make a tour in the Vizagapatam district towards the end of February and possibly visit the Maharajah of Bobbili. On the 17th March his Excellency will preside at the opening of the Ongole Cattle Show and may also inspect the Tenali Repelli Railway Line.

It is understood that the Hon. Justice A. Choudhury intends to resign his seat as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

We understand that Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan of Sachin, Bar.-at-Law, is standing for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mohammedans of the Northern Division.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar was, it is reported, offered the Revenue Secretaryship of the Madras Government but will at his own request rejoin the Secretariat as Secretary in Judicial and Educational Departments. He is now on subsidiary leave pending his return to the office.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Bedford will act as Revenue Secretary, Madras, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. L. Davidson who goes to the Imperial Legislative Council and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter as Local and Municipal and Legislative Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. A. Batterworth, Chief Secretary, Madras, will probably go on leave about the time of the Hon. Mr. Davidson's return from Delhi

In connection with the new Rangoon Municipal Bill, Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, is placed on special duty for three months and will visit Bombay and other places in India.

Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, has been selected to succeed Mr. Russell as Secretary, P.W.D., Government of India from next March.

JAPAN AND CHINA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 19.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has been instructed to inform Yuan-Shi-Kai that he is unable at present to receive a congratulatory mission on the occasion of the Japanese Coronation.

THE SHANGHAI REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Speaking in the Commons Sir Edward Grey said he had no knowledge of a Note said to have been addressed to the diplomatists at Peking by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting their co-operation with the Chinese Government to prevent occurrences similar to the revolt at Shanghai.

Notes of the Day.

Russian Liberalism on England.

Some capital has been made in Germany out of the alleged misunderstanding on the part of some of the Russian people of Great Britain's share and attitude in the war. In view of this the proceedings of the first meetings of the Society of the British Flag in Russia make interesting and significant reading. The Society mentioned has been formed in order to clear away such misunderstandings as may exist. The names of the speakers at the two meetings of the Society held in Petrograd and Moscow in the beginning of December,—including as they did men like Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky, Prof. Milimkoff, Count I. Totstoi, M. Roditcheff, Prof. Manoniloff, Prof. Kotliarevsky, M. Dzhivilegoff, M. Ivanoff, M. Novikoff and other foremost leaders of Russian liberal thought,—are in themselves sufficient to engender the hope that during and after the war the nobler ideals of both countries will be more generally understood and appreciated by their respective peoples. The voice of the Society of the British Flag, says the "Manchester Guardian," is speaking to a larger audience than those which it addressed at Petrograd and Moscow; it is the voice of Russian Liberalism speaking with greater freedom than ever to Englishmen of the same temper. In the work of the Society and the way it is approached lie the best hopes for a permanent understanding between the Russian and British peoples.

Strange Meetings.

Truth is often stranger than fiction. And it is not, therefore, surprising that one of the most curious things about this war is the way in which incidents of intense dramatic interest occur in every day surroundings,—though they are oftener passed unnoticed. One of these happened, according to an English contemporary, at a dinner recently given by the Lyceum Club to overseas officers, where a young New Zealander suddenly left a group of friends to greet a new arrival, his superior officer, whom he had last seen in one of the fiercest fights in Gallipoli. The other man as intensely surprised at the meeting, for he had seen the lieutenant fall, and had believed that he died on the field. The conversation was very quiet,—a few words,—and the officer returned to his friends to continue the interrupted talk.

"That is one more reason for never giving up hope," said the major, and he told an extraordinary story of a brother officer who fell at his side with a bullet in his forehead. He himself had been wounded immediately, afterwards, but before being carried to the hospital ship made arrangements with some of his friends that when the officer was buried a cross should be placed over the grave and a photograph of it taken to send to the relatives in Australia. All this was done, and the photograph duly posted. Weeks after came a letter from the buried man, who was making a good recovery in hospital. The bullet had glanced off the frontal bone and run down the side of the face, doing little damage.

Educational Problems of the U. P.

The United Provinces Educational Conference, which commenced its sitting in Lucknow on Tuesday, affords fresh proof of the growth of the new spirit of active and close co-operation between Hindus and Mahomedans which only recently found manifestation in a striking manner in the successful organisation of the protest meeting against the decision of the House of Lords regarding the proposed Executive Council for the Provinces. The holding of the Conference demonstrates conclusively what Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque emphasised, that in all essential matters such as education, concerning the welfare of the country, Hindus and Muslims are in the same boat and must sink or swim together.

Disappointed Hopes.

The Conference, which met under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, will consider broadly the principles whereby education may be made available for all. The Pandit in his address emphasised two important features of the educational problem of the Provinces,—features which not only make it clear that the organisation of the Conference has come none too soon, but also that it is imperative of the Conference if to achieve the object for which it has been called into being, that it should not rest content merely with passing resolutions. The first of these features is that the United Provinces are the most illiterate of all provinces in India. And when it is remembered that the population of these Provinces is larger than that of any other province, the importance of an active agitation for the advancement of education will be soon realised. Another fact which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya did well to point out is that while each succeeding Lieutenant-Governor has taken personal interest in educational matters and has fought for a better financial settlement with the Government of India for the Provinces, the expectations of the people which naturally increased as a result of this fortunate circumstance, have not yet been satisfied. And until the financial arrangements are satisfactorily settled, no real progress in education is possible.

Bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of the newspaper "Intequam" (Revenge) in Persian or in any other language, is prohibited

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT IN WEST.

STRINGENT BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

In the Commons the Labour members accepted a Government amendment to the Compulsion Bill designed to prevent industrial concription.

Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Parliament, announced that Montenegro had agreed unconditionally to surrender.

Some remarkable figures are published showing America's exports to neutrals in the first ten months of 1915, as compared with those for the same period of 1913, with a view to exposing the weakness of the British blockade of Germany.

British vigorously bombarding Lens. It admits that the Russians made a successful attack south-east of Riga.

The French artillery has been active against sensitive points on the enemy front, a battery in the Vosges being badly damaged.

The Italians have recaptured all trenches north-west of Gorizia which they lost on Saturday.

A small German auxiliary warship has foundered on Aero island.

Five aeroplanes attacked Ancona with bombs, killing one person and doing only slight damage.

Enemy subjects have been deported from Hongkong to Australia.

Four Belgian men have been executed for war treason and a number of men and women sentenced to penal servitude.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the Front.

A Berlin communiqué speaks of the

The French Premier has arrived in London.

JAPANESE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.

It is stated that a Japanese prince will visit Russia and England in April on an important mission.

FRENCH PREMIER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Briand arrived in London yesterday. The Allied Ministers will meet in London to-day.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION BILL.

AMENDMENT TO PREVENT INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION

COMPULSION BILL DEBATE.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION

SIR GEORGE REID'S TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the Commons the Labour members accepted a Government amendment to the Compulsion Bill designed to prevent industrial conscription.

The Government accepted the amendment providing that the Admiralty should have the first call on the men secured under the measure.

Mr. Macnamara pointed out that the Admiraty had power to raise three hundred thousand men. They needed fifty thousand by the 31st March and had already got 20,000 of that number. He did not anticipate that there would be any difficulty in getting the men required but the amendment was in consonance with the spirit of the Bill and he therefore accepted it.

The debate was notable for the maiden speech of Sir George Reid who said that the Australians thought the only possible question now was not what our rights were hundreds of years ago, but what they were likely to be if we were licked.

Incidentally Sir George Reid repudiated the observations of Sir Ivor Herbert who had accused Lord Kitchener of being wrong throughout in the matter of recruiting.

Sir George Reid said the Australians' opinion was that Lord Kitchener in raising citizen armies, had performed one of the grandest duties that any British soldier had ever performed.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the Commons Sir John Simon moved an amendment seeking to invert the procedure under the Military Bill, namely, requiring those affected to go before a tribunal and if not exempted they should be placed on a special register. If the total so registered was substantial they should b eautomatically enlisted by an Order in Council. The amendment was defeated by 283 votes to 53.

Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert moved an amendment to include in the Bill not only those who were eighteen years of age on the 15th. August 1915, but those who would subsequently become eighteen.

Mr. Long said Lord Kitchener did not desire this amendment believing that the Bill as it stood would give the men required for victory. The amendment was negatived.

In the course of the debate Sir Frederick Smith mentioned that of the three million who had joined the colours there was not a single case where death sentence had been carried out.

LABOUR OPPONENTS.

NOT TO RESORT TO STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., the protagonist of the Labour opponents of the Military Bill, in an interview declared that once the Bill became law there should be no question of strikes.

He would take no hand in promoting industrial revolution so long as the war continued provided that Mr. Asquith's promises were kept regarding safeguarding the measure from abuse to the detriment of labour and in similar ways he would use his influence to keep industry going.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The sub-committee of the labour triplice of railwaymen, transport workers and miners meets on Thursday to consider the question of compulsion.

MARRIAGE TIME LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

As the result of yesterday's debate on the Compulsion Bill it has been decided that men married after November 2nd 1915 shall be treated as single for purposes of the Act. The date originally fixed was August 15th 1915.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S CONSTITUENCY.

DEMAND FOR RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Leyton Liberal Club has ballotted in favour of demanding the resignation of Sir John Simon on account of his attitude to compulsion.

MONTENEGRO'S DECISION.

AGREES TO SURRENDER.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State dated January 18th, says:—

Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Parliament, announced that Montenegro had agreed unconditionally to surrender.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LOST TRENCHES RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 18.

A communiqué says after severe fighting the Italians have recaptured all trenches north-west of Gorizia which they lost on Saturday, thus re-establishing the old lines.

AEROPLANE ATTACK ON ANCONA.

SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ANCONA, Jan. 18.

Five enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Ancona killing one person. The damage done was slight.

GERMAN RETREAT ACROSS THE STRYPA.

RUSSIANS WORKED TERRIBLE HAVOC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables, London January, 17:

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent sends prisoners' descriptions of the Teuton retreat across the Strypa. The enemy had only two wooden bridges on a 20 miles front. On these the artillery transport crossed and the infantry forced the stream over treacherous ice and under ceaseless Russian fire. The Russians worked terrible havoc.

RETURN TO DVINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The civil authorities have returned to Dvinsk.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Petit Journal's" Athens correspondent states that Djemal Pasha was recently in Constantinople settling questions connected with the Egyptian campaign. He returned to Syria on the 6th instant. He refused to have Germans on his staff with the exception of one general without command and with purely advisory functions.

GERMAN AUXILIARY WARSHIP FOUNDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 18.

A small German auxiliary, warship has foundered on Aero island. The fate of the crew is unknown, but German uniforms and caps have been washed ashore.

WAR AND INDUSTRIES.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO BE CREATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to create a higher Council of Ministers to consider the economic, commercial, and industrial position with respect to the war.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Joseph Pease had been appointed Postmaster-General.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

SENSITIVE POINTS BOMBARDED.

ENEMY BATTERY BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 19.

A communiqué says between the Oise and the Aisne our batteries wrecked the German trenches at Moulin Touvent.

The French artillery was active against sensitive points on the enemy front in Champagne and Woevre.

An enemy battery in the Vosges was badly damaged by shell fire.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué reports intermittent cannonades.

BRITISH EXPLODE A MINE.

ENEMY'S PARAPETS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

A communiqué says: We exploded a mine yesterday near Fricourt destroying a large portion of the enemy's parapets.

The enemy suffered considerably both from the explosion and our artillery fire following it.

Apart from an intermittent artillery fire the day has been quiet.

BRITISH BOMBARD LENS.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A Berlin communiqué speaks of the British vigorously bombarding Lens.

It admits that the Russians made a successful attack south-east of Riga.

TWO ZEPPELINS WRECKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19.

The "Echo Belge" says that two Zeppelins have been wrecked and a third severely damaged in Belgium.

ALLEGED WAR TREASON IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.

A Brussels telegram says that four Belgian men have been executed for war treason and a number of men and women sentenced to terms of from fifteen to one year's penal servitude.

DUTCH LINER RIJNDAM.

PASSENGERS AND STEAMER QUITE SAFE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Dutch liner Rijndam for Rotterdam is proceeding to Gravesend to-night with bows down and assisted by tugs. All passengers are safe. Three stokers have been killed and four injured. The liner is quite safe.

FORD'S PEACE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, Jan. 18.

A Neutral Peace Conference organised by Ford will sit permanently at Stockholm styled "Continuous committee of Conciliation."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at the Hague says that seventy-five Fordites have left for New York, Mr. Ford declining to pay their further expenses.

EXPORT OF BEANS TO NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

In the Commons, asked whether Britain had requested Japan to prohibit the export of beans and bean oil from Dalny to neutral countries Sir Edward Grey said the matter had been discussed and prohibition was found impracticable. Other methods of preventing goods from reaching the enemy were preferred.

"THE BLOCKADE FARCE."

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

AMERICA'S EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Under the heading "The Blockade Farce" the "Morning Post" publishes a Washington telegram giving remarkable figures of America's exports to neutrals in the first ten months of 1915, as compared with those for the same period of 1913.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

	1915	1913
Wheat	50,000,000 (Bushels)	19,000,000 (Bushels)
Maize	28,950,000 (Bushels)	13,700,000 (Bushels)
Flour	5,100,000 (Barrels)	1,417,000 (Barrels)
Bacon	91,500,000 (lbs.)	30,900,000 (lbs.)
Pocts	4,800,000 (pairs)	462,000 (pairs)
Cotton	1,100,000 (bales)	53,000 (bales)
Automobiles	20,000,000	12,000,000 (dollars)

AMERICAN EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

	1915.	1913.
Wheat	15,000	12,000,000
Maize	15,000	6,000,000
Flour	nil.	140,000
Bacon	273,000	1,100,000
Boots	nil.	471,000
Cotton	194,000	1,700,000
Automobiles	2,800	775,000

MISLEADING FIGURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The "Daily News" and the "Daily Chronicle" declare that the "Morning Post" figures of exports to Neutrals are misleading because Holland and Scandinavia are merely importing from America and Great Britain what they formerly received from Germany.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

TO BE MORE STRINGENTLY ENFORCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

It is stated that President Wilson has received from London from Mr. Page and Colonel House, President Wilson's Special Envoy to Europe, information that the blockade of Germany will shortly be more stringently enforced.

The reports have been received with satisfaction by Americans, as it is thought that an effective blockade would end the dangerous controversy over neutral commerce.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE.

Always in the fall of the year says the "Statist" America's exports are large, and greatly exceed the value of her imports. In a normal year the great exports in the autumn months are needed to liquidate debt to other countries, incurred through the generous expenditures of American tourists in the spring and summer. The money expended by tourists is, in fact, borrowed abroad until it is provided by exports of produce after the harvest is gathered in. But in these war times American visitors to Europe and to other countries are few and far between. Consequently, Europe has not even the usual means of paying for the food and raw material it is importing in such great quantities, and has to make payment in gold or in securities. In October America's exports were valued at as much as $334,600,000, and her imports at no more than $148,500,000. There was thus an excess of exports over imports of $186,100,000. In November, a slightly shorter month, America's exports have been worth no less than $331,100,000, or even more per day than in October. Fortunately imports expanded substantially, and were worth $164,300,000. But the excess of exports over imports was still as much as $166,826,000. In two months, therefore, the excess of exports over imports amounted to the great total of $350,000,000, or £70,000,000. On the other hand, the amount of invisible imports, which in an ordinary year would have been nearly enough to settle this great balance, was exceptionally small. Probably America's invisible imports in the shape of interest that has to be paid upon foreign capital invested in the country, gifts to friends, insurance, &c., are now not more than $400,000,000 a year, or less than $35,000,000 a month, so that on balance for the two months other countries had to find exchange to the extent of nearly $280,000,000, or £56,000,000. In October the imports of gold into the United States amounted to nearly $77,000,000, or over £15,000,000, and probably another £15,000,000 was received in November. This left a balance of about $200,000,000, or £40,000,000 to be met by sales of securities, bankers' credits, &c. Some of this money was provided by the sale of American securities by Bri-

(Continued on page 8.)

REQUISITIONING SHIPS.

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

RETURN HOMEWARD CARGOES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The heavy requisitioning of ships on Government account is being keenly discussed in shipping circles.

It appears says the "Times" that vessels are being requisitioned to load cargoes of coal for Italy and elsewhere and will then be released on the condition that they load homeward cargoes of grain.

It is understood that vessels in the Eastern Mediterranean have been released on the condition that they load cargoes at Indian ports including a stipulated proportion of manganese ore, which is required for the manufacture of munitions.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, JAN. 19.

The following message dated the 16th January, has been received from an eye-witness in Mesopotamia:—

The interval between the morning of the 9th when the Turks abandoned their position at Shaik Saad, was occupied in completing the operations of advance. After the night march of the 12th the force attacked the enemy's new positions, 5 miles above Shaik Saad, on the left bank of the river.

The Turks were entrenched on the banks of the water-course which flows into the Tigris here from Pusht-i-Kuh hills. On the morning of the 13th the Turkish position was engaged by a frontal attack while a simultaneous movement was made round their left on the northern flank.

The frontal attack pinned the enemy to their trenches during the day where they were exposed to heavy fire from our guns. Monitors on the river took part in the bombardment. Before dark both frontal and flanking attacks were pushed home with great gallantry over a ground void of cover and established a footing in the Turkish trenches.

The enemy retired during the night and our troops now hold the captured position. The enemy have been driven back to the neck of the land between swampy ground and the river, 5 miles behind the position we have taken and 25 miles from General Townsend's forces at Kut.

A hurricane has been blowing for two days making navigation difficult. The Tigris has risen four feet. The stream has the colour of red brick. A large proportion of the annual rainfall, which averages three to four inches, has fallen during the last week, aggravating the hardships of the troops.

Under these trying circumstances the whole force, British and Indian, have shown a most commendable spirit and endurance. The enemy's losses was heavy. The Turkish General Bekir Sami Bey is reported dead.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

MORE TROOPS PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.

In the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier affirmed that it was Canada's spontaneous desire to do her duty and bring the war to a successful conclusion. He promised support in raising the Canadian forces to half a million. He emphasised, however, that this must not be the prelude to Conscription.

The Premier in reply dwelt optimistically on the immediate prospects, paying a tribute to the Canadians in already having sent 120,000 troops and having 220,000 under arms. He emphatically repeated that there was no intention of introducing conscription.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN HONGKONG.

DEPORTED TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 18.

Arrested enemy subjects have been deported to Australia on board the steamer Emperic.

PRINCE OF WALES.

RETURNS TO THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

RUBBER FOR GERMANY.

CONSPIRATORS IN AMERICA FINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

Five Germans and a rubber company have been fined sums of from ten to a hundred and fifty sterling for conspiracy to ship rubber to Germany.

SERVIAN MEMORIES.

BY KAI KUSHROU ARDESCHIR.

In "The Empress."

The tale of Servia has been one of the saddest on earth. She has tasted the glories of Empire, she has drained at the fountains of culture, but she has followed it all up by knowing the bitterness of defeat, spoliation, delusion and despair! Once again her sons are serving their apprenticeship to sorrow, and, whatever may be the end of this war, Servia stands in any case to lose and to suffer. Her condition, it can be argued, is merely that of any other country invaded by the Hun. Poland and Belgium are unhappy samples. That is true, but the Poles are a highly civilised and deeply intellectual race; and the suffering of the intelligent are always less poignant than those of the ignorant. Belgium boasts the most enterprising people in the world, with stupendous commercial abilities that find a great field for their exercise in a huge export trade and in established industries. Allied countries will for a long time to come give Belgian merchandise preference, and thus much of the trade with Germany will pass into the hands of those whom today she so ruthlessly oppresses. Neither Belgium nor Poland can be said to be in the plight of Servia. A country miserably poor, swept by disease and its most powerful ally—ignorance; a climate of indefinite rigours; powerful foes in possession of provinces; war and the shadow and ravage of two prevous wars—such are the component parts of King Peter's state! When I was in Servia the last time, about two years ago, the condition of the peasantry was simply appalling. Typhus reigned everywhere. Macedonia was a charnel house, and it seemed that the dream of the pan-Serbs of alliance with their kindred in Maceden, had in its realisation spelt only an alliance with the Dead! In the capital the sombre shadow of bankruptcy prevailed, and, what was worse, success had engendered the habit of casting hysterical glances across the Save towards Croatia and Slavonia, combined with a most paradoxical fear of Austria. "We hate the Austrians, we hate them!" was the usual formula then employed for commencing a discussion of the political situation. The form of superior contempt which Balkan races were accustomed to receive in company with not wholly disinterested sympathy from the Great Powers was especially [illegible] in the case of Austria. For [illegible] *aul-eleves* attached to the [illegible] Franz Josef in Macedonia had [illegible] openly boasting of the day [illegible] bounding country would be [illegible] sburg domain, and when [illegible] had worked so successfully [illegible] rts of the Empire would [illegible] to break the spirit of the [illegible] For Servian aspirations did not count in the eyes of the members of the Cabinet at Vienna, until they had overthrown the Turks and for ever shut the road to Salonica. Austria had quite determined to destroy Turkey, if she could. When the Servians succeeded against both Bulgar and Turk, Austrian policy shifted. "The preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," said Count von Bertchold in Parliament, "is a necessary feature of our Imperial foreign policy. We shall spare no means to act on it." This of course was meant as a snub to Greece during the Aegean Islands controversy. Personally I would be the last person on earth to resent anything done by anybody to keep the Hellene in his proper place, but at the same time in her desire to sit on the Greeks, the sudden eccentricities of the Horburg were rendering it the laughing stock of the Chancelleries.

Subsequently history needs no repetition. Our sympathies have swerved and with good reason. To-day Servia does not mean to us a land of brutal regicides and childishly self-satisfied patriots but a State oppressed by a powerful neighbour, attacked by a former ally and shamefully deserted by those who had pledged their faith. Travelling from Buda Pesth to the Serb capital, one passes some of the grandest scenery of Central Europe until its climax is reached at the gates of Belgrade, as the train races over the noble bridge just above the inspiring junction of the Save and the Danube. Breat rives lend a dignity to their shores. The meanest Arab village on the Nile, or the most filthy and primitive Tartar encampment on the Volga, are given something impressive by their streams. Belgrade would be nothing without the Danube. It is the river which makes it European rather than Balkan. Belgrade has some very romantic corners in it, a stone's throw from its most modern streets, and to these a peculiar charm is added when the peasants bring into them, in the early morning, their market produce in the most weird and ramshackle conveyances, almost as historic as their many coloured petticoats and kerchiefs and fur caps. The Servian is not as honest as the Bulgarian, for the simple reason that he is more intelligent and imaginative. I was never "done" in Sofia, but I was "done" brown in Belgrade! On the other hand I left Sofia with the desire to see it no more, but to Belgrade one wants to return, if only to watch the noble river on a moonlight night, from one of its forests of white roofs. Belgrade is white, with green here and there. A lovely silence falls on Belrade at midnight, a silence the like of which I have only found at Venice and Stamboul. One hears the distant soughing of the Danube, the faint rustling of the elms and then a long spell of silence haunting the clean white roofs. It is strange how the memories linger of that evil night (June 11th, 1903) when a weak King and a lovely Queen were dragged from their beds to a cruel death and their bodies flung out of the Palace window. All foreigners coming to Belgrade are repelled by that thought, and it is a pity that Servians are so ignorant of European susceptibilities, that some can still be found to extenuate that most loathsome of all crimes—regicide. Until quite recently there used to be a major, who made a point of informing every newcomer that he had been one of the conspirators and had pierced the Queen with his sword. I am sorry to say that some foreigners made a point of seeking out and entertaining this man, who was a scandal to the profession of arms. I am told that he was quite genuine and died from the number of drinks his morbid admirers had stood him!

Bulgaria is more beautiful than Servia, whose scenery is more rugged owing to the colder climate, especially in the North. The land of Tsar Ferdinand is a pleasance of forests and roses, that of King Peter a great waste of rugged mountain chains, with fertile fields interspersed. The character of the Serb is more refined than that of the Bulgar, for in pre-Turk times the Crusaders had passed through the country which was then great and the apt native had acquired much from them, which remained in the national traits. On the other hand the Serb is not so conscientious as his neighbour, nor as consistent as him. The Bulgars are more capable of hegemony than any other Balkan race; they make a business of their ideals. The Serb makes a dream of his. The Bulgarian propagandist, absurd though he be, is very much on earth, the Serb is all in the air. More than once Servian patriots have spoken to me of their aspirations in terms which would lead one to believe that it was only necessary for them to mobilise in order to crush Austria! In the capital and in the bigger provincial towns education may or may not be higher than in similar places in Bulgaria, but there can be no question as to the superior intellect of the Serb. In many branches of learning, in Arts and Letters and Science, Servians have attained considerable eminence in the great Academies. Laza Kostich is one of the great dramatists of Europe, and the brilliant translator into Servian of Shakespearen dramas. In Science, Nicholas Tesla the electrician, the botanist Panschich and the philologist Danichich are men whose names have crossed the narrow frontiers of their own land. M. Paschitch, the present Premier, is one of the most able statesmen on the Continent, and certainly few princes in Europe betray the perspicacity, the intellect and courage continuously displayed by the Servian Heir-apparent, who is idolised by the people. For a short while after the victory over the Bulgars, it looked as though there was a bright future for this heroic little State, in spite of everything. It had acquired a vast stretch of previously Ottoman territory, largely inhabited by members of the Serb family, and fertile to boot. Servian Macedonia has been rendered by Nature one of the fairest realms of the earth, and by man one of the most hideous. On the shores of Lake Ochrida is to be found a beauty as soft sometimes, as the loveliness of Killarney, and a stern romantic splendour as towering as that of the most barren Scottish Loch. And—ye Gods!—in its dwellings is to be seen the filth, the misery, and the ignorance of an Irish cabin! Why? Because through long years it pleased the powers of Europe to play football with Macedonia. Sometimes the Imperial Turk joined in the game, more often he did not, finding it congenial to be an amused spectator of the awful orgies of blood engineered by the rival factions thousands of miles away. The Macedonian, taciturn, brutalised, and cowardly at one moment, or romantic, blithesome and ferociously brave at another, was the most hopeless spectacle on earth. His fathers had followed Alexander the Great—he would run away from a shadow on a dark road! I have met men, whose hands were notoriously stained with blood, who believed in the most ludicrous superstitions and could be made to shiver with the most infantile ghost-stories in the world. Macedonia presented a degradation unimaginable. People died by the thousand from the most repulsive of diseases—scrofula, syphilis, small-pox, were goblins to be met on every roadside. No attempt was made to check their virulent operation. Even a bandage was an object of suspicion, such was the reputation of the benignant powers who "protected Christian interests in Macedonia." An English lady traveller was calmly asked by a Macedonian of some small culture to "explain" his country to the Consuls! The amiable representatives of the "protecting" Powers were as a rule so engrossed in partridge shooting, that, after residing for about ten years in the country, they were sadly in need of having those whom they protected "explained" to them! Occasionally everybody saw red, then they called in the Turkish *zaptieh*, or policemen, who saw more red than everyone else, and there were more than the usual amount of corpses in your kitchen garden as a result. The protectors thereupon held up their hands of horror and indignation (in the Press), whilst various peoples got stars and ribbons amazingly soon afterwards, (in the Chancelleries)! Such was Macedonia before the Balkan War, afterwards it was worse. What I have recounted I never saw but was told of, but after the campaign of 1912-13 the whole country was a charnel house. It was impossible to travel fifty yards without meeting a decomposing corpse, or five yards without seeing all the relics of a ghastly campaign. The second Balkan War was waged with an unspeakable amount of bestiality by both the Greeks and Bulgars. Pierre Loti in his "Tarquie Agonnisante," writing with the evidence of French naval officers before him, gave publicity to the ghastly massacre by the Greeks of Moslems after the assassination of the late King of the Hellenes, by an anarchist, *who was not a Mahomedan!* The Bulgars on their side, being precluded for ever from the possession of the coveted Cavalla, brutally disfigured the corpses of Serb and Greek and shot prisoners wholesale. The Serbs and Macedonians were not far behind, and, of course, the Turk saw red. But he, at least, left dead bodies alone and generally behaved as he is behaving now—which is rather well. The agriculture of the country was at a standstill; *comitadjis* or Bulgarian soldiery had burnt down each farmhouse and barn, and massacred all the people belonging to them.

Very much the same sort of thing is going on now. We may be sure that when Serb and Bulgar meet, neither will ask nor expect any pity. They are foes whose hatred of each other goes far back into the past, when each in turn mastered the other. But nothing has so kept alive Balkan hatreds as the constant strife between the Christian races which was the everyday affair of Turkish Macedonia. Once I asked a Moslem gendarme in a very sleepy old village on the outskirts of a town what his particular job might be—for he never seemed to be doing anything. The good man replied, "I keep the Christians from obeying their bishops! The bishops tell them to kill one another; as a rule we look on, for what is it to us? But just now the Government have ordered us not to let the Christians murder one another." I have come across the same sort of thing in Palestine. There, too, the Moslem soldier has to keep the Christians of the rival orthodox churches from "murdering one another."

ASSESSMENT OF DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

"THE TIMES" ON BOMBAY TRAMWAYS CO'S CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

"The Times" says the inequity of double income-tax is not unlikely to lead to definite proposals by the Dominion Premiers when they meet in London in the near future.

That serious mischief is already being done, is shown by the decision of the Bombay Tramways Company in favour of transferring the registered offices from London to Bombay. "The Times" emphasises that a removal from London in such cases is regrettable, on political as well as commercial and industrial grounds.

Experience has shown that the maintenance of English status tends to orders for equipment and maintenance being placed with British rather than alien industrial concerns.

Both directly and indirectly the Treasury is subjecting itself to loss by short-sighted insistence upon the inequitable assessment of Indian shareholders.

NOTORIOUS TRIBITSCH LINCOLN.

ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The former Member of Parliament Tribitsch Lincoln who was arrested in New York last August on a charge of forgery, and who formerly declared that he had been an active Germany spy while in London, escaped from custody while en route to court to appeal against extradition. He made the pretext of going to the lavatory and disappeared.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SOLICITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.

Queen Wilhelmina visited Mounikendam, Voledam and Birek and Prince Henry Marken and condoled with the victims of the floods.

EXORBITANT PRICES IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ATHENS, Jan. 19.

The representatives of Trade Unions have petitioned King Constantine against the exorbitant prices of necessaries and unscrupulous speculation by traders.

PADRI MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Before the Lahore Special Tribunal in the Padri murder case Mr. Tomkins Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., the Punjab, deposed about the investigation into the case. He discussed the case with the investigation officers on the spot, interviewed witnesses, ordered the arrest of three accused and submitted a report to the Lieutenant-Governor. He found witnesses in a state of terror and unwilling to give information and when volunteering information they insisted on its being kept secret.

The Special Tribunal will to-morrow proceed with the supplementary trial of the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The Secretary of State for India has asked the Government of India to convey the thanks of his Majesty's Government to the firms of the Liners' Conference, Calcuta who haave agreed to provide freigt on favourable terms for shipment of war bags, for their ready and patriotic compliance with the wishes of the Government.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MR. NORTON'S ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

VIOLET REILLY'S EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 19.

At the Coonoor abduction case hearing yesterday, Mr. Norton, after explaining the law regarding rape and abetment of abduction to the Assessors, submitted that the only evidence of instigation was that of Violet and as that could not be believed the charge fell to the ground. The Counsel gave several reasons why Violet should not be believed. Dealing with rape, he said the prosecution had put their sheet anchor on that charge. He asked the assessors not to believe it, as there was absolutely no independent and trustworthy evidence on the point. Rangaswami is said to have aided and abetted an innocent girl, for Mr. Lovelock had deposed that he had no intention, to pursue the charge against her as she had no guilty intention. The prosecution case was that Rungaswami did abet Violet for that purpose. She must have had guilty intention, but the prosecution admitted she had no such intention, which was an obstace that went to the root of the truth in this case. Either Violet was guilty and ought to stand her trial or she was not guilty. If she was not guilty, the accused was not guilty.

Court:—How about section 108 (3)?

Counsel continued:—Was there any request by Rungaswami that she should induce the girl to leave home? Who said there was, except Violet?

Dealing with Violet's evidence, Counsel asked the Assessors not to allow the prosecution to pick out such portions of evidence as suited the prosecution and to reject the rest. For that would be revolting to commonsense. Her evidence should be taken as a whole. They should not convict a man on the statement that could not be believed as a whole and the circumstances under which the statement was made should be considered. Mr. Lovelock had known of Violet's intimacy with Rangaswami two months previous and it had become a society scandal. Mr. Lovelock revolted against the open intimacy of a black man with a white woman. His teeth were set against it.

ADOLPHINE'S EXCUSE.

Counsel submitted that Adolphine's excuse that Marie's illness prevented the reporting of the rape in time had been proved to be a lie by Dr. Achutan. On the 11th she had abstained from making a statement not to a lawyer who could be secured for six and eight pence, but to the family solicitor Mr. Walker, who spends his life in drawing up accounts which he never produced. This confidential gentleman did not get into the box. Mr. Walker had shown Adolphine's accounts, which proved there was no property. He was the one man who could prove Violet's belief was ill-founded and yet he had not been called. There was reason to suppose that Violet's grounds that the girl was entitled to property were well founded. Adophine had started her statement with a lie on her lips. The curtain on the police tragedy rose in Mr. Walker's office on the 24th and it was soon to fall. That day the first reference was made to Mrs. Newman. Counsel referred to no statement being taken from Marie regarding rape before the arrests. Mr. Loveluck arrested Violet and took her to the sub-jail. A girl of gentle birth and gentle nature found herself in the sub-jail—the last place she should have been taken. A suggestion of Rungaswamy would obtain her bail. She wrote a statement. This was never produced. Think of her position without father and unbefriended. Her only hope was to implicate Rungaswamy and escape. That reference did not originate from her. Why did the prosecution not produce that statement? If it was a straightforward case the Crown would have put down their cards, but document after document was kept back. Counsel found himself embarassed and wanted to know what the girl had said on the 24th when she was bailed out. She was still on bail and gave her evidence under the overshadowing of a charge. God knows what was going to happen to Violet if there is an acquittal. Mr. Loveluck admitted the arrest of Mrs. Newman was justified the day after.

NO MENTION OF RAPE IN BAIL APPLICATIONS.

Counsel then referred to no mention of rape on the 27th and 30th when bail applications were heard.

The Court:—Mr. Norton, surely it is the accused who applied for bail?

Mr. Norton:—The prosecution omitted to add section 376. They allowed an absolutely incorrect record to go before the Court. Rape first came before the Court in concrete form on 4th October.

Counsel next dealt with the evidence about abduction at length and said Marie had been proved a liar as to her Ooty visit by Misses Blackwell and Wallis. Every statement by Marie was an undiluted unadulterated lie. It had been proved up to the limit of human disgust that she was Mali Rungan's lover.

"CIRCULATING LIKE A DECIMAL DOT."

With reference to witnesses dispensed by the prosecution they had deprived Violet's story of all possible corroboration. Violet had brought herself to the verge of an accomplice. She was hard in love with the police to trap Rungaswamy. Once she got into police hands she gave just sufficient evidence to point out Rungaswamy and exculpate herself. Marie had been a freak agent at Star Villa and was circulating like a decimal dot there. Marie had left her home to get assistance from the Cochin Agent to recover her property and she actually went to Mr. Walker's office in that connection. The events of 14th August denuded Marie's statement of the last shreds of truthfulness. She took a last farewell of Star Villa full of hope and confidence to a new paradise—a happy dream of constant intercourse with men. Counsel alluded to the "patched up" letter dictated and said in it Marie had committed, except in one case, all the spelling mistakes in her several letters.

"DON'T TELL VIOLET."

Referring to Marie's letter to Lavocah, the statement therein that the 19th was the ninth day she had been away from home, proved she had run away on 11th August. He laid stress on words "Don't tell Violet," which showed how false was Violet's confession. If any one had taken steps to study that document the assessors' time would not have been wasted for nine days and counsel's pleasures spoiled. That letter annihilated the whole case. It was an intervention of Providence to expose the case. If Counsel had no other document and no other evidence, he would claim an acquittal on that alone. It showed that Violet had committed perjury to please Mr. Lovelock. He had tried to prejudice the Assessors' mind and make them incapable of giving a free and impartial verdict. Mr. Lovelock put that girl to be crucified in public. He had not done so with the view to curing her character, but for the purposes of getting a false conviction. There was the epitaph of the prosecution written and inscribed by the principal witness: "To the eternal memory of a prosecution that should never have been launched." "Don't tell Violet"—how was the prosecution going to reconcile that with the theory that Rungaswamy was charged through Violet?

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

WITHDRAWALS OF DUTIABLE GOODS

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

A Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, press communiqué states:—The Government of India have been apprised that withdrawals of dutiable goods from bonded warehouses have been commenced on a large scale by importers who apparently anticipate that an enhancement of import duties will form part of the proposals of the coming Budget. The Government are naturally not at present in a position to announce whether this supposition is correct, but they do not think it desirable to permit such procedure by persons who endeavour to forestall possible future action by Government. They propose, therefore to follow the analogy of the procedure recently adopted in the United Kingdom and an Ordiance has accordingly been issued restricting the issues of dutiable goods to a reasonable amount. The Ordinance will be worked on general lines subject to due discretion on the part of Collectors of Customs of permitting issues to an extent not exceeding removals which might reasonably be required for ordinary trade purposes. For similar reasons and in view especially of the large speculative removals of salt last year the Ordinance has been framed to apply also to removals of dutiable salt.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 19.

This morning the Special Commissioners concluded the recording of the accused's statements in the conspiracy case.

Dharam Singh, Reservist, 7th Rajputs, denied the allegations made against him and added that he had obtained fifty recruits for his regiment and was awarded a reward of Rs. 50.

Jadunath, also a Reservist in the same regiment, denied the allegations made against him and stated that after his discharge he sent his brother-in-law to serve the Government in the army and they were still serving in the army.

Mr. Chatterjee applied to the court to discharge Robindra Sanyal on the ground that there was hardly any evidence against him. The Court pointed out that a charge had been framed against him and declined to entertain the application.

The defence then examined Makhan Lall Sen, of Calcutta, who is at present under internment and he denied having introduced Sachindra to Sahshanka, convicted in the Raja Bazar bomb case. He said he was an advocate of spiritual regeneration and his views as expressed in a pamphlet published by him, were approved by Mr. Hutchinson, then D.I.G., of Bengal.

THE LATE DR. PENNELL OF BANNU.

HOUSE RAIDED BY TRANS-FRONTIER ROBBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The "Punjab Mission News" says:—News has reached us that the house of Mrs. Pennell at Bannu has been raided by trans-frontier robbers. Mrs. Pennell was sometime ago warned that such a raid was contemplated and she might possibly be seized and held to ransom and for sometime she had ceased to live in the house. At the night of the actual date of the raid Mrs. Pennell was absent from Bannu. The robbers are reported to have made special enquires about the memsahib. Mrs. Pennell, who is the widow of the devoted Missionary Dr. Pennell, so revered by frontiersmen, is a Parsi lady, member of the gifted Sorabji family.

U. S. FOREGIN TRADE.

(Continued from page 7.)

tish holders, and the balance was supplied out of the £100,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

For the twelve months to the end of November the exports of the United States have been worth no less than $3,443,000,000, while the imports have been no more than $1,729,000,000. There has thus been an excess of exports over imports of $1,714,000,000, or about £350,000,000. For the calendar year 1915 America's exports will probably reach nearly $3,530,000,000, while her imports may be £1,780,000,000 and the excess of exports over imports may be $1,750,000,000, Deducting from this sum about $400,000,000 for interest, freights &c., due to Europe, the balance in favour of America has been $1,350,000,000. Of this amount America has claimed payment as to about $420,000,000 in gold, and the balance of $930,000,000 has been received in securities of one kind or another. During the current calendar year the amount of Canadian securities purchased by the United States is about $140,000,000, while the amount of foreign securities, other than Canadian, is $621,000,000, of which $530,000,000 was for Great Britain and France, leaving $91,000,000 for other countries. Of the latter amount about $40,000,000 was for Argentina, $25,000,000 for Italy, $15,000,000 for Switzerland, and $10,000,000 for Germany. The total amount of the publicly issued loans is $760,000,000.

Beyond the public loans substantial quantities of American securities have been resold to New York by British insurance companies and others. But it is obvious that the total amount of money raised in America by France and Great Britain in the past year by loan and by sales of securities does not exceed $700,000,000, or £140,000,000. America's foreign trade for the year 1915 was approximately as follows:

America's Foreign Trade Balance in 1915.

	$
Exports	3,530,000,000
Imports	1,780,000,000
Excess of exports	1,750,000,000
Imports of gold	420,000,000
Net exports	1,330,000,000
Deduct:—	
Interest, freight, insurance, gifts to friends, etc.	400,000,000
Net exports	930,000,000
Foreign loans to Canada	140,000,000
" " France	*290,000,000
" " England	*240,000,000
" " Italy	25,000,000
" " Germany	10,000,000
" " Switzerland	15,000,000
" " Argentina	40,000,000
" " Bolivia	1,000,000
Total loans	761,000,000
Balance	169,000,000

*The whole of these sums will not be remitted in 1915, and the balance adjusted by sales of American securities by British investors is substantially greater than $169,000,000.

In 1916 the situation should be still more favourable. Not only were American crops this year abundant, but the country's exports of manufactured goods are rapidly expanding, and we should not be surprised if the excess of exports next year exceeded $2,000,000,000 or £400,000,000. With such a vast quantity of gold in the United States the country will not need to take payment for any part of its exports in gold, and after allowing for its remittances for interest, &c., the amount of securities it will be able to purchase may be in the neighbourhood of $1,600,000,000, or £320,000,000. Doubtless Europe will meet a large part of its purchases by sales of American securities, but it is obvious that American investors will also be in a position to make direct loans to France and Great Britain in the coming year for a much greater sum than the $530,000,000 supplied in 1915.

The enormous value of America's exports in November and the great excess of exports over imports are shown by the following compraison:—

Merchandise (November).

	1915 $	1914 $	Inc. or Dec. $
Imports. ..	164,319,000	126,467,000	pl. 37,852 000
Exports. ..	331,145,000	205,878,000	pl. 125,267,000
Excess of Exp..	166,826,000	79,411.000	pl 87,415,000

The growth of America's exports month by month, and the smallness of the imports since the War commenced, will be evident from the following statements:—

Merchandise Exports from and Imports into the United States.

(In hundreds of thousands of $: 00,000's omitted.)

	Exports			Imports		
	1914-15 $	1913-14 $	pl.or— $	1914-15 $	1913-14 $	pl.or— $
Dec. ..	245,6	233,2	pl. 12,4	114,7	184,0	— 69,3
Jan. ..	267,9	204,1	pl. 63,8	122,1	154,7	— 32,6
Feb. ..	299,8	173,9	pl. 125,9	125,1	148,0	— 22,9
Mar. ..	296,6	187,5	pl. 109,1	158,0	182,6	— 24,6
Apr. ..	294,7	162,6	pl. 132,1	160,6	173,8	— 13,2
May ..	274,2	161,7	pl. 112,5	142,3	164,3	— 22,0
June ..	268,6	157,1	pl. 111,5	157,7	157,5	pl. 2
July ..	269,0	154,1	pl. 114,9	143,2	159,7	— 16,5
Aug. ..	261,0	110,4	pl. 150,6	141,8	129,8	pl. 12,0
Sept. ..	300,7	156,1	pl. 144,6	151,2	139,7	pl. 11,5
Oct. ..	334,6	191,7	pl. 139,9	148,5	138,1	pl. 10,4
Nov. ..	331,1	205,8	pl. 125,3	164,3	126,5	pl. 37,8
Year ..	3,443,8	2,101,2	pl1,342,6	1,729,5	1,858,7	—129,2

Excessof Exports from or Imports into U. States.

	1914-15 $	1913-14 $
Dec.	Exp. 130,976,000	Exp. 49,170,000
Jan.	Exp. 145,731,000	Exp. 49,324,000
Feb.	Exp. 174,682,000	Exp. 25,875,000
Mar.	Exp. 138,630,000	Exp. 4,944,000
Apr.	Exp. 134,170,000	Imp. 11,209,000
May	Exp. 131,933,000	Imp. 2,549,000
June	Exp. 110,852,000	Imp. 457,000
July	Exp. 125,730,000	Imp. 5,538,000
Aug.	Exp. 119,221,000	Imp. 19,401,000
Sept.	Exp. 149,441,000	Exp. 16,342,000
Oct.	Exp. 186,109,000	Exp. 56,631,000
Nov.	Exp. 166,826,000	Exp. 79,411,000
Year	Exp. 1,714,295,000	Exp. 242,551,000

LORD MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Lord Montagu is at his home in England at Beaulieu.

He is still suffering from the effects of his recent experiences.

The "Bulletin" publishes a report that as a result of the policy of retrenchment followed in the Patiala State the services of 1,200 men who were employed in several subordinate capacities have been dispensed with.

SURVIVORS OF THE PERSIA.

FRESH LEASE OF LIFE.

MOVING STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

ADRIFT FOR THIRTY HOURS

The P. and O. steamer Medina arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, bringing with it, among other passengers, the survivors of the ill-fated Persia, a steamer, so well known to Bombay travellers for its comforts and sea-going qualities. The sinking of the Persia has brought home to many Indians and Europeans, the ruthless methods adopted by the enemy, whose name has now become synonymous with that of the barbarian Hun. German barbarity and heartlessness have now become patent to the world in the war which they have carried on against defenceless non-combatants,—men, women and children, which culminated in the sinking of Lusitania, Ancona and many other vessels, including the Persia. The Medina brought about 23 of the survivors of the Persia. As was to be expected the majority of the survivors were chary and none-too-willing to give out their unfortunate experiences in the Mediterranean. The events which had occurred there had crushed the spirit of many a man, and naturally they were reserved and were more anxious to get home and see their relatives and friends than give interviews to press representatives. On the Ballard Pier in the morning were to be seen many persons anxiously awaiting the arrival of their friends who had fortunately escaped with their lives from the Persia tragedy. Mention must be made here of those ladies and gentlemen who had gone there in the hope—a very remote hope indeed—of finding their relatives whose names had not been mentioned in the list of survivors. These people asked every passenger, European and Indian, whether he had seen their lost relatives, and the replies generally were in the negative.

A BOAT CAPTURED BY ENEMY.

Some hope was, however, given by a gentleman to one of these enquirers by telling him that the enemy had captured a boat containing some of the passengers, and that the best thing for him to do was to approach the Government with a view to making further enquiries, as to whether his lost relative was among the passengers in the boat said to have been captured by the enemy. It is impossible to say whether there is any ground for this statement, but to those who require to be given some hope it might be some encouragement. One or two passengers and particularly a lady survivor of the disaster, who was too crushed, came ashore early in the morning in a small country boat and was seen limping away leaning on another elderly lady. It is only natural that people should be reluctant to say anything of the experiences they had undergone when they were not in a mood to speak.

The Medina had on board several survivors of the Persia, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the 30th December, and among those who landed in Bombay yesterday morning were:—Mr. Alex Clark, Mr. G. Hyman, Mr. J. B. Dickie, Mr. C. H. Grant, Mr. Russ, Mrs. Russ, Mr. Pengaskebe, Miss Derogez, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, Nurse Sharpe, Miss Fladgate, Miss Cook, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Knight, Mrs. Smythe, Miss Lees and Miss Marquick.

The Indian passengers, who were also the survivors from the Persia included members of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala's suite and Mr. Manoomal Essardas, Mr. Khubchand Jhamtamal, Mr. Vishandas Gopaldas, Mr. Ratanchand Ramchand, Mr. Paramanand Neeroomal, Mr. G. Cooper and Mr. Suttor.

In addition to the above the Medina brought 69 members of the Indian crew belonging to the Persia who were among those saved.

STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

The story of the sinking of the Persia is of the briefest kind. The mail boat came with a heavy load of Christmas mail, presents and mementos sent to far off relatives and friends by people from the United Kingdom and friendly countries on the Continent, to their kith and kin in the East. The passenger list also was a long one, and many nationalities were represented in that.

FIRST EXPERIENCES.

When the steamer arrived off Corfu, without any warning a submarine torpedoed it and the steamer was sunk in a few minutes. At the time the torpedo struck the boat, the passengers were at their luncheon at about 1 p.m. and the first notice of the torpedo was a terrible explosion and the flying of crockery, furniture and other paraphernalia in all directions. Some of the passengers aver that there was very little of panic. Passengers were ordered to put on their life belts and went to the life-boat station. The vessel was by this time listing badly, and people were clinging to the rail to prevent slipping into the water. It was impossible to launch, the starboard boats, as the vessel was reclining more and more. Five boats were, however, launched, and the men and women floating about and struggling for their lives, tried to get into these and fortunate were the people who succeeded in climbing into them. The liner went down in five minutes. In the meanwhile the boats drifted and a British cruiser was sighted in the evening by one of the boats. They were soon picked up and made comfortable, and the other boats too were found out by the cruiser. The passengers were taken to Alexandria and thence to Port Said where the British Consul kindly supplied them with necessaries.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

One of the survivors who wished to be anonymous gave his experiences in a very few words as he was not inclined to dilate on his sad experiences. As to some of them it was a new lease of life given by a kindly Providence. The passengers said that they were all at lunch, and never expected to be in the sea struggling for their lives the next moment, and were in a gay atmosphere. Suddenly there was a terrible explosion and the whole room was filled with smoke, and the dining room furniture including china was flying about. They realised that something dreadful had happened and ran to the deck. The liner was now listing badly. He took up a life-belt and slipped it on and at once jumped into the sea. By the time he could raise his head after the first plunge into the cold waters, the liner had almost disappeared and soon it went down. He was surrounded by wreckage and other men like him fortunately saw a boat after some time. A rope was thrown over to him and he succeeded in getting into the boat. He was too sick by this time. The boat drifted about for many hours and they were picked up the next day by a British warship. The food in the boat was very little, and they had to economise for fear of exhausting their stock too soon. They were taken to Alexandria and thence to Port Said and shipped in the Medina, and here they were on *terra firma* back to their dear homes. His experiences of the past few weeks have taken away all zest for future adventures on the sea, and he is now a chastened man.

A HINDU SURVIVOR'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. Vishindas Gopaldas, another survivor said he was getting ready for dinner when he felt a jerk. An alarm was immediately raised and instructions given to put on life-belts. The ill-fated ship sank within three minutes of her getting the torpedo; in fact the disaster occurred with such stunning rapidity that he had hardly been a moment in the water when on turning round he found the ship had totally disappeared except for two masts which were visible. He had been some time in the water when some European passengers threw out ropes and he got into a boat. Those in the boat were in too bad a condition to think of anything but the next day they ate some biscuits. There was very little of provisions in the boat. They were for about 30 hours in the boat, when they were picked up by a torpedo boat some 400 miles away from Alexandria. On getting to Alexandria he took train to Port Said where they stopped for six days, at the end of which the S. S. Medina arrived there. The British Consul there provided them with necessaries.

ANOTHER STORY.

Mr. G. Cooper said he intended starting by the s. s. Arabic for America but he missed her. The Arabic was torpedoed subsequently. He started for Bombay by the s. s. Persia on the 18th December. They all knew beforehand that the Mediterranean was not free from the submarine menace. They were having luncheon, when they heard a noise, and they got up and ran in different directions. There was great confusion but no panic. They put on their life-belts and he and some thirty others sat in a life-boat. But it appeared somebody cut the rope holding the boat, which fell into the water. He drifted in the sea for about five hours, when he came across a boat and he was pulled up into it. About 6 p.m. the same evening he saw a cargo boat some miles away being torpedoed. They heard some firing and an explosion on the cargo boat. He had been for thirty-one hours in his boat, when a gunboat took them up and brought them to Alexandria. In the small boat they had two biscuits and some water everybody. At Alexandria the British Consul and the P. & O. Co.'s Agent looked after all the survivors' comforts. Each survivor was given £15 for his expenses. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and thence to Port Said, where he saw the rest of the survivors.

NOT DOWN FOR ANY LIFE-BOAT.

Mr. Cooper speaking to another representative, said that the second Saloon passengers were in a better position to save themselves than those in the first because their deck was small and compact whereas the deck of the first class passengers was very long and as the first class passengers had been playing cricket before luncheon there was a net all among the side which prevented the passengers from escaping. Some broke open the net. Further the steamer having heavily listed one side the hanging life-boats could not be reached from board the ship and hence the difficulty of some of the passengers in saving themselves.

Mr. Cooper's name was not down for any of the life boats and when he enquired on the day previous to the incident at the time of the drill where his name had been put down he was told that he could get into any boat he liked. As some of the passengers to whom boat No. 13 had been assigned had got down at Malta, Mr. Cooper selected boat No. 13 and before it was let down somebody cut the rope from one side only with the result that all the passengers including Mr. Cooper sank nearly twenty feet and the boat also sank. One of the passengers was a Punjabi Hindu gentleman (Chunilal) who had returned after completing his studies in England at the bar. He was without his life-belt, and was asked by Mr. Cooper to get his life-belt. Chunilal, however, said that if he would go for the life belt he would surely have to die. A moment after the boat lost its balance and Chunilal said he was dying. In the meantime the rope was cut and all sank into the sea. When Mr. Cooper opened his eyes he saw the bottom of the ship. He first got hold of an oar and afterwards of a square plank. He then found himself being drifted towards the sinking steamer and so he made an effort and succeeded in drifting himself away from it. He then found a European lady whom he helped with the square plank. This lady collapsed before Mr. Cooper was picked up by one of the four boats. The four boats sighted a gun boat about 8 p.m. of the 31st December. They showed red lights one after the other when the boats showed blue lights and stopped until the four boats rowed towards her. Between the four boats there was only half a barrel of drinking water left and there were biscuits only. It is not correct as was stated in one of the papers that Mr. Cooper was once before saved from a torpedoed boat. But the fact is that he missed a train to catch a boat at Liverpool which was torpedoed.

THE LATE MR. N. S. PUDUMJEE.

P. Morais who acted as a steward in the second Saloon of the S.S. Persia informed our representative that Pascoal Furtado (Delima Street, Mazagaon) last saw Mr. Nusservanji S. Pudamji in the Dining Saloon and helped him with a life-belt as his cabin was nearest the Dining Saloon. Morais did not see Mr. Pudumji that day. He had not been sea-sick. He further said that out of 128 Christian stewards 48 are safe. One of them is still lying at the Alexandria Hospital as the calf of one of his legs was bitten off by a shark. A second later he was in the water. He himself saw a big shark near him.

MR. C. H. GRANT INTERVIEWED.

Among the survivors of the Persia was Mr Charles H. Grant, the American. Mr. Grant is a tall young person and in course of an interview with the representative of the "Advocate of India" said that he left New York on the 4th December and sailed from the Tilbury Docks on the 18th. He was coming out to India to take up his appointment as the agent of the Vacuum Oil Company at Calcutta. The other American gentleman on board the Persia was Mr. Robert McNeeley, who was on his way to Aden to take up the Consular duties at that station and is one of the drowned.

Mr. Grant said that they had a fine liner Yasaka Maru had been torpedoed. This news caused a good deal of anxiety among the passengers, but as a rule all were silent and the subject was not discussed or alluded to.

The Captain of the Persia, however, apparently as a precautionary measure ordered a "boat-drill" on Wednesday the 29th at 10-30 a.m. During this drill every passenger was allotted a seat in the life-boat, so that in case of accident they could easily rush in and take their place in the life-boat without hesitation or confusion.

STORY OF THE ATTACK.

On the afternoon of the 30th at five minutes after one, when Mr. Grant, Mr. McNeeley and others were at lunch and chatting as usual, they suddenly heard a loud report. It was a loud dull sound and came from the broad side of the ship. The room was immediately full of smoke and those at the table realising that the vessel had been torpedoed rushed to their cabins to fetch their life-belts.

station they heard that the big Japanese voyage until they reached Malta. At this There was no rush or any attempt to forestall others. The women and the children were the first thought of everyone. Although many children had been unfortunately drowned, every attempt was made to rescue them. Mr. Grant had a special word in praise of the ladies. Their courage at this most critical time, he said was magnificent. They had however lost about 5 or 6 ladies, but most of them had been saved, which was mainly due to the noble sacrifice made by many a hero of that supreme moment.

THE INDIAN LASCARS.

Mr. Grant paid a well-merited tribute to the Indian lascars, who he thought had behaved well and rendered every help to the passengers, ladies and children. They are a "plucky lot" said Mr. Grant. Sixty-nine of the lascars crew have been saved but we have lost a lot of them, continued Mr. Grant.

THE TORPEDO.

Questioned whether he or any other passengers had seen the torpedo, Mr. Grant replied that the only person who was able to say anything on the subject was Mr. Wood the Chief Officer of the vessel, who was on duty. Mr. Wood saw the wake of the torpedo about 10 yards away from the vessel.

Mr. Grant had a hearty laugh when he was informed that Austria in her note to America had suggested that the sinking of the Persia might have been due to an internal explosion or a mine.

Mr. Grant was sure that it was an enemy's torpedo that struck the Persia and added that no warning had been given. He had already sworn an affidvit to that effect at Alexandria.

Continuing his personal experiences from this point Mr. Grant said that his first thought was to find the life-boat that had been assigned to him, and when he reached the starboard he found that five (not six) life-boats had been launched. The vessel meantime was listing heavily and the life-boats were in danger of being sucked in. Mr. Grant therefore clung for sometime to the starboard railing and soon realised that he was being sucked in. The ship then suddenly sank and Mr. Grant said that he found himself being dragged into the depths of the sea. It was, he said, a terrible experience. He struggled hard and tried his best to get to the top and noticing a life-boat close by he swam up to it with the greatest difficulty, because meantime his left foot had got entangled in some of the ship's ropes and tore off the shoe from his left foot. Before reaching the boat he drifted for a couple of minutes among the wreckage.

The Persia, according to Mr. Grant sank within five minutes after it was torpedoed.

When he was rescued he noticed only four life-boats and these boats were with great difficulty brought together and roped.

IN THE LIFE-BOAT.

Referring to his experiences in the boat, Mr. Grant said they were in it all Thursday afternoon, Thursday night and all day on Friday. Between 6-30 and 7 p.m. on Friday evening they were picked up by the mine-sweeping trawler Mellow. While in the boat, they were all soaking wet, and the cold nights made them shiver frightfully. They had nothing to cover, the Friday's sun, however, dried them up. The life-boat according to Mr. Grant had some biscuits and a keg of water in it. They ate nothing on Thursday night and on Friday morning they had a biscuit each, which was rather hard to negotiate. None of them drank any water from the keg as they were anxious to keep it in reserve being uncertain as to the period that would elapse before they were rescued. They were practically over 30 hours without any drink.

On board the Mellow they were made as comfortable as possible and it was a great relief to Mr. Grant and his fellow-survivors to be again on a vessel, which would soon land them at Alexandria. They were when picked up about 400 miles from Alexandria. From Alexandria they were sent to Port Said and on Sunday, the 9th January, they were comfortably accommodated on board the Medina.

A PLEASING TRIBUTE.

Speaking of the behaviour of the passengers, officers and the crew, Mr. Grant said that they all behaved beautifully. He admired the general calm and the brave look of the whole gathering on the deck.

The "Tribune" says that Mr. C. Dove Wilson, Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction, is about to vacate this appointment for the post Engineer-in-Chief of the N.-W. Railway.

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SURVIVORS OF THE PERSIA.

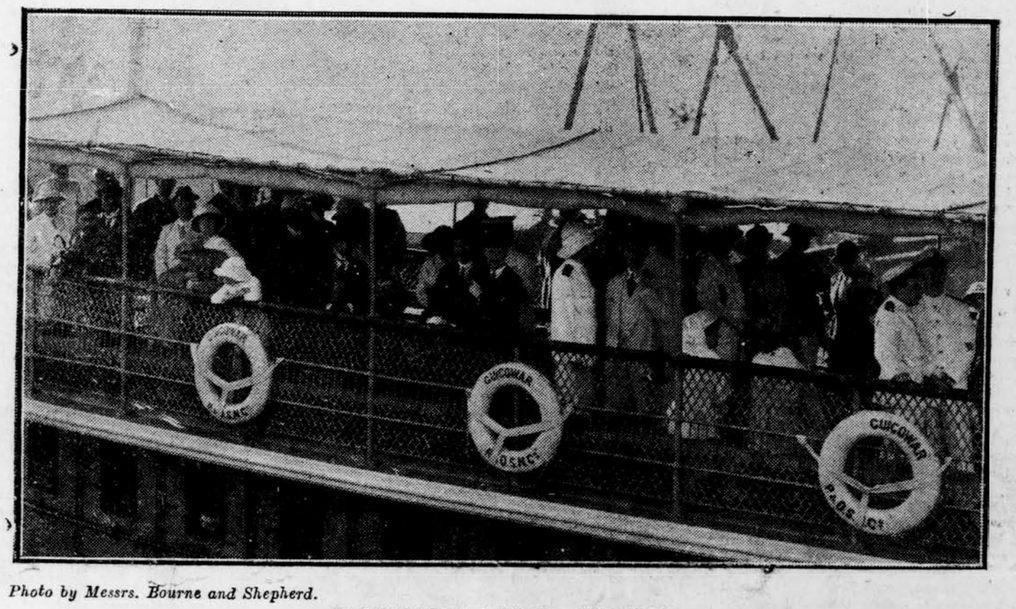

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

ON BOARD THE LAUNCH GUICOWAR.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

MR. GRANT, OF THE VACCUM OIL COMPANY, IS FIRST FROM THE RIGHT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

MR. W. SMITH IS SEEN CHATTING WITH A LADY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

MR. KNIGHT IS SECOND FROM THE RIGHT.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF THEIR WORKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Government Resolution on the working of Municipalities in Bengal says that sanitary improvement continues to be in the forefront of municipal activities. There were under discussion during last year a large number of schemes for provision of water-supply and drainage, but few could be carried out without Government aid. It is policy of the Government to aid improvements of this nature, but the European war rendered it necessary to curtail expenditure provided for on this object and the Governor fears that for the present the inspection of further original works, the execution of which depends upon grants or loans from Government except in cases of special urgency, have to be deferred.

There were three Municipalities in the Province. The average incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2-1-1 to Rs. 2-6-10. It varied from 5 annas 8 pies in the smaller municipalities to Rs. 8-10-1. In Darjeeling the Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrate review the municipal administration with tempered enthusiasm. While there is evinced a great deal of disinterested effort for municipal welfare, the situation in enforcing equable assessment and full realization of taxes and laxity of control by those in the office, due sometimes to the embarrassment of local faction, have often impaired the efficiency of municipal management.

STAFF OFFICERS.

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE.

After all the hard things that have been said about Staff Officers and the security—not to say ease—of the life they lead, the following extract from a private in the Sussex Regiment, now in a base hospital, will be read with interest:—

I remember reading in a Radical paper once a letter purporting to come from a soldier in France saying that Staff officers and General officers were secure enough, as they rarely came into the trenches, directing operations from a distance behind. Well, not only was our Divisional-General to be seen in the firing line trenches occupied by us twice a week, but our Brigadier-General was to be seen almost every day. When at Loos we were constructing a new firing line some 300 yards in front of our then firing line, and a small guard used to occupy it daily, being relieved every six hours. My platoon was part of one of these guards, and I was on the extreme right of our Division. The Guards were next to us, and the trench then was barely five feet deep, and often not more than three feet deep. We had strict orders not to move about, and indeed we had to squat where we were during those six hours. Well, whilst I was in that shallow trench a Lieutenant-General and various Staff officers came crawling along bent double, inspecting the work, and looking over the ground and all the time a heavy artillery fire was going on. That General and his Staff had crawled like that for a great distance, and had a long way to go before they could stand up straight again. I mention this instance as showing how grossly unfair are such attacks as Lord St. Davids made against the Higher Commands and Staff officers

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

This is the first attempt to bring under one cover an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the speeches and writings of the venerable Indian patriot, Dadabhoy Naoroji. The first part is a collection of his speeches and includes the addresses that he delivered before the Indian National Congress on the three occasions that he presided over that assembly; all the speeches that he delivered in the House of Commons and a selection of the speeches that he delivered from time to time in England and India. The second part includes all his statements to the Welby Commission, a number of papers relating to the admission of Indians to the Services and many other vital questions of Indian administration. The appendix contains, among others, the full text of his evidence before the Welby Commission, his statement to the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, his replies to the questions put to him by the Public Service Committee on East Indian Finance. Dadabhai has been in the active service of his motherland for over sixty years and during this long period he has been steadily and strenuously working for the good of his countrymen; it is hoped that his writings and speeches which are now presented in a handy volume will be welcomed by thousands of his admiring countrymen.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE LAGHATE BRIBERY CASE.

CONVICTION OF A TOUT UPHELD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVIND BALWANT LAGHATE *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was the third appeal filed by the accused Laghate against the decision of Mr. Garrett, Additional District Magistrate of Ahmednagar. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of receiving a bribe of Rs. 100 and convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

In this case it was alleged that Laghate took a bribe through one Nemichand Punamchand Marwadi who was alleged to be his tout and accomplice. The money was given to the first accused in order to show favour to one Balaji Nirali in appeal No. 91 of 1914. Nirali had heard certain rumours that justice could not be obtained without a bribe. He was very keen on winning his case and so he went to Nagar and arranged the transaction with Nemichand.

The defence was that Laghate did not receive the money.

The Magistrate was of opinion that if the evidence of the principal witness in the case Balaji Nirhali was believed then the charge against the accused was plainly proved. The Court was not prepared to make a presumption that Nirhali was unworthy of credit. He was not prepared to hold that Nirhali's accounts were open to suspicion. The first accused stated that Nirhali made certain allegations against him because at the time of his appeal there was a suggestion by the respondent's side of applying for sanction to prosecute him for perjury. In order to foretell this attack, he resolved to take the offensive. He got a favourable reception from Mr. Madgavker, the District Judge, who heard his story and proceeded to act on it. With regard to the hostile attitude of the District Judge no argument was used in this case.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments, held that the conviction on this charge must be set aside and the accused must be acquitted. Whatever reasons might exist for suspicion or doubt against Laghate the prosecution had failed to prove his guilt, with the degree of cogency required by a Criminal Court. Accepting for the purpose of this argument the truth of the deposition of Nirhali, it carried not the case to the actual knowledge of Laghate. The case failed because there was no evidence to satisfy the Court that the money paid by Nirhali to Nemichand was received by the accused. The accused Laghate was acquitted on this charge. Thus on the whole Laghate got one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 on all the counts.

SEQUEL TO LAGHATE CASE.

In this case one Nemichand Punamchand Marwadi alleged to be a tout and the accomplice of the accused Laghate was charged under sections 101, 109, 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code, for abetting to give bribe to the accused Laghate. Nemichand was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to undergo a further period of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Against the above sentence an appeal was preferred to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments altered the charge from section 161 of the Indian Penal Code to section 162 of the same and confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for Laghate.

Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. Kelkar appeared for Nemichand.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

GAJIVALA'S ESTATE.

(Before the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice.)

IN THE MATTER OF BHAGVATLAL GOKULDAS GAJIVALA .....*Deceased.*

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS MEHTA .....*Petitioner.*

This was a petition on behalf of Vithaldas Samaldas Mehta to the effect that the estate of the late B. G. Gajivala, managing agent of the Pioneer Bank (now in liquidation), who died in Bombay on 21st November, 1915, be administered in Insolvency.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. J. Mehta apeared on behalf of Taragavri, widow of B. G. Gajivala, to oppose the petition.

Mr. Strangman moved on the petition and affidavit of the petitioner that an order should be made for the administration of Gajivala's estate in Insolvency.

The petitioner stated in his petition that the estate of B. G. Gajivala was justly and truly indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 22,000. On 28th May, 1908, he had advanced Rs. 11,000 to one Thakorelal Hiralal Desai upon the mortgage of three immoveable properties in Ahmedabad, and certain other properties in Bombay. The interest on the advance was to run at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and the said advance was made at the request of the said B. G. Gajivala, who had stood surety for the repayment of money and interest under the mortgage. One of the properties was sold on 17th July, 1915, and realised Rs. 4,000 only. A sum of Rs. 22,000 was still due to the petitioner under the said mortgage. The mortgagor was in insolvent circumstances and the said B. G. Gajivala was liable to him for the whole of the said sum of Rs. 22,000 or thereabouts as a surety as aforesaid. The estate of the deceased which consisted only of an immoveable property called Bhrigu Ashram situate at Walkeshwar of the value of about Rs. 10,000 and moveable property including furniture, pots and pans was in sufficient to pay his debts.

CONTENTION OF WIDOW OF THE DECEASED.

A long affidavit in reply was made by Maganlal Dahyabhai who held a power of attorney from Taragavri, widow of B. G. Gajivala. In the affidavit it was stated that Taragavri was not aware of the transactions of the deceased with the petitioner and that the debt if any due by B. G. Gajivala was barred by the Law of Limitation and that his estate was not liable to any such debt. It was further stated that the petitioner could not have allowed the surety note to remain in possession of the deceased for about six years and the same must have been or deemed to have been destroyed and the obligation thereunder cancelled. The immoveable property at Walkeshwar, was Taragavri's own property.

Mr. Mehta in opposing the application stated that the debt under the mortgage became due on 1st December, 1908. The said Gajivala was a surety only and the first intimation that his client got of the existence of this alleged debt was on the 29th of November, 1915. The debt had become barred by limitation as more than six years had elapsed since it became due. Within these six years, no letter or notice was sent to the said Gajivala asking him to pay up the debt. He submitted, therefore, that the petition showed be dismissed.

His Lordship stated that no opportunity was given to the widow of the deceased to challenge the debt. The best course for the petitioner was, therefore to file a short cause against the widow for this debt.

His Lordship therefore adjourned the petition for two months. Petitioner to file a suit to prove his debt. Receiver discharged on respondent's undertaking not to charge, transfer or alienate immoveable property and not to dispose of moveable property mentioned in the inventory. Costs in the petition.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and final disposal.

52-15-147-15.—Kanga and S. Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, Part Heard.

53-15-1035-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Yemnabai, widow & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed, & anr, Little & Co.

54-15-179-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay & Africa Steam Navn Co, Ld, v. Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

55-15-961-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Jeulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thackersey & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

56-15-640-15.—Little & Co, Mahomed Hu Essack Ellas v. Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim, & anr, Payne & Co, Edg G W & Co.

59-15-1083-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R Gandhi, Amin & Desai.

60-15-1110-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

O S 49-15-968-14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kalandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbaoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K. & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Decree Absolute.

266-15.—Mehta D & L. Merwanji Maneckji Mistry, v. Rajumabai, widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

546-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Tahilram Girdhardas, v. Longin D'Mello and anr, J. A. Valles, Part Heard.

S C 1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Moti & D, Purnand & Co.

C C 995-15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld, & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

855-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

514-14.—Little & Co, Weld & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & V.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S, Tullockchand Hookumchand, a firm, v. Abraham E. J. Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

448-15.—Captain & V, Suleman Meghji, v. Ismail Jafferbhai & ors, Mulla & M.

536-15.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, v. S M Bushiruddin Hussain, Hiralal & Co.

278-14.—Sabnis & G, Messrs. Soundy & Co, Ltd, v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Ragh N & Co.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikani, G H Dalal.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajabalji Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Marwanji D & Co.

S C Cs 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Conkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokaldas v. Jwandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.

618-15.—Bhai K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahmed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow & ors, Capt. & V, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

1433-15.—Payne & Co, Khimji Assur Veerji v. A. Blascheek & Co, a firm & anr.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

NEW USE FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS.

"POT-HEATERS" FOR ARMY.

Who would have thought a while ago that the once-read newspaper, heedlessly pitched aside as useless and forgotten, would now be of such value to the Italian soldiers at the front? And yet this paper is now indispensable for the making of the outside of the scaldarancio, or, as one may term it, "pot-heaters," writes the "Standard's" correspondent at Varese.

Milan has again been to the fore in the preparation of this article, though other Lombardy towns, and not the least Varese, have rendered valuable help. A well-known bank has given the use of many of its rooms, and work goes on incessantly there in the production of the scaldarncio. In the first spacious room the newspapers are collected, pressed, and rolled into the cylinders. This is chiefly done by children, and many of their play hours have been given over to the work.

In the next room they are fastened into neat bundles and taken to Bovisa, a very important suburb. There the "cooking" process is attacked, the constituents being fat-stearine, naphthalene, and paraffin. The work is supervised daily by a well-known chemist. The tube, now of an iron colour and serviceable, is ready—ready at Milan, but far away from the front—far away from the bleak mountains and the snow-swept rocks, far away from the outlying Italian posts and patrols, to reach which there are no roads.

The letter of a brave Alpino, written a few days ago, is recalled: "Three days and three nights high up on the wind-swept mountains, in cold and snow, with no firing and no hot food; but, we need not add, with no complaint." But Milan, knowing how to produce, is not slow to place her goods in the hands of her much-tried soldiers.

The military advice was swiftly taken; linen or sacks of other strong material had to be made, each one to hold 100 of the "slices" cut from the cylinder. Thus the number can be packed in the sack in less than one minute. Then eight of these sacks are repacked in one yet larger, and then transported without delay to the Front.

The transport itself is left in the hands of the military, who are deeply to be praised for the energetic way in which they have despatched them over the frontier. Of course the work is heavy when one considers the number of heaters sent out—thousands of small sacks, hundreds of larger ones—collection of fat, boiling down of bones, free gifts of paraffin, etc.

Yet all have worked together, and as usual, quite unostentatiously. Firms have given large quantities of stuff for sack making, hundreds of girls are spending their days cutting it and sewing it. Figures best show the amount of work already done. It is little to what will be done:—Woman's Union, 100,000 scaldaranci per week; other establishments, 80,000 per day. Girls' schools devote some time to this, and many convalescent soldiers likewise. The Queen-Mother has already sent 40,000, and has promised a second donation of 200,000.

Up to the present the military authorities have sent on one and a-half million and another million is leaving this week, destined for Bersaglieri and artillery. It is needless to add that the soldiers and their officers welcome the valuable gift, for it serves its purpose admirably. It gives out heat for about 20 minutes—four or five of them guarded by stones can boil a litre of water in half the time.

BHVANAGAR AND THE WAR.

INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 19.

Bhavnagar has made a very interesting contribution to the educational side of the great European War. It is more than a year since the State undertook publishing its special budget of war news in a Gujarati journal under orders of the enlightened Maharani Sahib. Hundreds of copies of the magazines go out gratis on their mission of enlightenment every week. The Educational Department of the State has now under directions of the Maharani Saheb followed this up by bringing out at considerable expense an attractive puzzle box for instruction of school children. The map of Europe has been divided into six convenient maps, a slice of which is pasted on each side of 48 blocks which make up the contents of the box. The lid of the box presents a beautiful map of India. The printing is in several colours. Each box contains also a well written booklet giving upto date account of the war. The educational value of the undertaking is great, forming as it does a charming combination of history and geography according to approveed method. To the young it would simply be an enviable gift. Every school of the Bhavnagar State has been provided with a box pursuant to orders of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Gough charged Ramchandra Bala, Fatehsing and three other persons with the theft of twenty-four pieces of cloth of the value of Rs. 120 and with abetment. The evidence showed that on the night of the 10th instant a bale of piece-goods lying outside No. 5 shed of the Alexandra Dock was broken open and twenty-four pieces of the value of Rs. 120 were stolen from it. Nothing was heard of the thieves until a week later, when the police were informed that the five accused, who had met in a big iron tube near the sea-front at the dock, were squabbling over two-rupees worth of cloth, which was part of the stolen property. The police ran up to the spot and arrested the accused. Cloth worth Rs. 26 was recovered from four lascars employed under the dock master, to whom the accused had sold it at a nominal price. The lascars were also arrested and charged with receiving stolen property. After some evidence had been recorded further hearing of the case was adjourned.

orn-out look of the Kidney Martyr

Here is the face of a typical kidney sufferer--puffiness and lines under the eyes, showing that the kidneys are weak or disordered--a tendency to dropsy. Look of agony in the eye, a sharp sickening stabbing pain in the back or joints, which never cease day nor night. The tightly drawn mouth is that of a man resigned to his fate, thinking he is incurable. The general appearance of the face spells bodily weakness and irritability. You probably know many such kidney sufferers whose faces look just the same as this man's does.

If you suffer from kidney trouble in any form, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, backache or any such symptoms as headache, sediment in urine, bad taste in the mouth, burning sensation at neck of bladder, puffiness under the eyes, be sure weakened kidneys are at the bottom of it all.

The kidneys act as filters in the body, and make impure blood into good, pure healthy blood, and if your kidneys do not do their work properly you are being slowly poisoned. That acid poison is the cause of the pain. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain causing acid right out of the system. Every suffering reader of this paper can prove for himself, with just one or two doses of De Witt's Pills, that they do touch the weak spot--the kidneys and bladder.

To cure kidney trouble of any kind you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous uric acid. To do this a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and bladder and not through the bowels as most Kidney Pills do. When you see the urine change into a muddy bluish colour--the feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others, you know, beyond all doubt, that they have put their healing touch on the right spot--the kidneys and the bladder. De Witt's Pills are wonderful little pills for they go straight to the kidneys, then to the bladder, that is the reason why you get such amazingly quick relief every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Dont take someone's word for it. Prove it for yourself.

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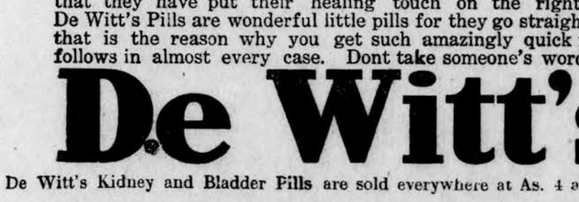

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BOBS BAHADUR.

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL ON A HOSPITAL SHIP.

The following characteristic story of Lord Roberts, the truth of which is vouched for by the writer, is contained in the December issue of the "Nineteenth Century and After":—

It had gone eight bells on the s.s. G.—The decks had been washed down with the hose-pipe and the men paraded for the morning's inspection. The O. C. had scanned them with a roving eye, till catching sight of an orderly two files from the left he had begged him, almost as a personal favour, to get his hair cut. To an untutored mind the orderly's hair was about one-eighth of an inch in length, but the O. C. was inflexible. He was a colonel in that smartest of all medical services, the I.M.S., whose members combine the extensive knowledge of the general practitioner with the peculiar secrets of the Army surgeon, and he was fastidious. Then he said "Dismiss," and they went their appointed ways. The Indian cooks were boiling *dhal* and rice in the galley; the bakers were squatting on their haunches on the lower deck, making *chupattis*.—they were screened against the inclemency of the weather by a tarpaulin—and they patted the leathery cakes with persuasive slaps as a dairymaid pats butter. Low-caste sweepers glided like shadows to and fro. Suddenly someone crossed the gangway and the sentry stiffened and presented arms. The O. C. looked down from the upper deck and saw a lithe, sinewy, little figure with white moustaches and "imperial," the eyes were of a piercing steel-blue. The figure was clad in a general's field service uniform, and on his shoulder straps were the insignia of a field-marshal. The colonel stared for a moment, then ran hastily down the ladder and saluted.

Together they passed down the companion-ladder.

THE PATHAN'S COMPLAINT.

They paused in front of a cabin. Over the door was the legend "Pathans. No. 1." The door was shut fast. The colonel was annoyed He opened the door, and four tall figures, with strongly Semitic features and bearded like the pard, stood up and saluted. The colonel made a mental note of the closed door; he looked at the porthole—it was also closed. The Pathan loves a good "fug," especially in a European winter, and the colonel had had trouble with his patients about ventilation. A kind of guerilla warfare, conducted with much plausibility and perfect politeness, had been going on for some days between him and the Pathans. The Pathans complained of the cold, the colonel of the atmosphere. At last he had met them half way, or, to be precise, he had met them with a concession of three inches. He had ordered the ship's carpenter to fix a three-inch hook to the jamb and staple to the door, the terms of the truce being that the door should be kept three inches ajar. And now it was shut. "Why is this?" he expostulated. For answer they pointed to the hook. "Sahib, the hook will not fasten!"

The colonel examined it; it was upside down. The contumacious Pathans had quietly reversed the work of the ship's carpenter, and the hook was now useless without being ornamental. With bland ingenuous faces they stared sadly at the hook as if deprecating such unintelligent craftsmanship. The Field-Marshal smiled—he knew the Pathan of old; the colonel mentally registered a black mark against the delinquents.

"Whence come you?" said the Field-Marshal.

"From Tirah, Sahib."

'Ah! we have had some little trouble with you folk at Tirah. But all that is now past. Serve the Emperor faithfully and it shall be well with you."

"Ah! Sahib, but I am sorely troubled in my mind."

"And wherefore?"

"My aged father writes that a pig of a thief hath taken our cattle and abducted our women-folk. I would fain have leave to go on furlough and lie in a nullah at Tirah with my rifle and wait for him. Then would I return to France."

"Patience! That can wait. How like you the War?"

"Burra Achha Tamasha," Sahib. But we like not their big guns. We would fain come at them with the bayonet. Why are we kept back in the trenches, Sahib?"

"Peace! It shall come in good time."

TALK WITH A SIKH OFFICER.

They passed into another cabin reserved for native officers. A tall Sikh rose to a half-sitting posture and saluted.

"What is your name?"

"A——Singh, Sahib."

"There was a H——Singh with me in '78" said the Field-Marshal meditatively.

"With the Kuram Field Force. He was my orderly. He served me afterwards in Burmah and was promoted to subadar."

The aquiline features of the Sikh relaxed, his eyes of lustrous jet gleamed. "Even so, Sahib, he was my father."

"Good! he was a man. Be worthy of him. And you too are a subadar?"

"Yea, Sahib, I have eaten the King's salt these twelve years."

"That is well. Have you children?"

"Yea, Sahib, God has been very good."

"And your lady mother, is she alive?"

"The Lord be praised, she liveth."

"And how is your 'family'?"

"She is well, Sahib."

"And how like you this War?"

"Greatly Sahib. The Goora-log and ourselves fight like brothers side by side. But we would fain see the fine weather. Then there will be some *muzza* in it."

The Field-Marshal smiled and passed on.

A MISCELLANEOUS LOT.

They entered the great ward in the main hold of the ship. Here were avenues of swinging cots, in double tiers, the enamelled iron white as snow, and on the pillow of each cot lay a dark head, save where some were sitting up—the Sikhs binding their hair as they fingered the *kangha* and the *chakar*, the comb and the quoit-shaped hair-ring, which are of the five symbols of their freemasonry. The Field Marshal stopped to talk to a big *sowar*. As he did so the men in their cots raised their heads and a sudden whisper ran round the ward. Dogras Rajputs, Jats, Baluchis, Garhwalis clutched at the little pulleys over their cots, pulled themselves up with painful efforts, and saluted. In a distant corner a Mahratta from the aboriginal plains of the Deccan, his features dark almost to blackness, looked on uncomprehendingly; Gurkhas stared in silence, their broad Mongolian faces betraying little of the agitation that held them in its spell. From the rest there arose such a conflict of tongues as has not been heard since the Day of Pentecost. From bed to bed passed the magic words: "It is he." Every man uttered a benediction. Many wept tears of joy. A single thought seemed to animate them, and they voiced it in many tongues.

"Ah, now we shall smite the German-log exceedingly. We shall fight even as tigers for Jarj Panjam. The great Sahib has come to lead us in the field. Praised be his exalted name."

The Field-Marshal's eyes shone.

"No, no," he said, "my time is finished, I am too old."

"Nay, Sahib," said the *sowar* as he hung on painfully to his pulley, "the body may be old but the brain is young."

The Field-Marshal strove to reply but could not. He suddenly turned on his heel and rushed up the companion-ladder. When halfway up he remembered the O.C. and turned. The tears were streaming down his face.

"Sir," he said, in a voice the deliberate sternness of which but ill concealed an overmastering emotion, "your hospital arrangements are excellent. I have seen none better. I congratulate you. Good-day." The next moment he was gone.

THE FAREWELL.

Five days later the colonel was standing on the upper deck; he gripped the handrail tightly and looked across the harbour basin. Overhead the Red Cross ensign was at half-mast, and at half-mast hung the Union Jack at the stern. And so it was with every ship in port. A great silence lay upon the harbour; even the hydraulic cranes were still, and the winches of the trawlers had ceased their screaming. Not a sound was to be heard save the shrill poignant cry of the gulls and the hissing of an exhaust pipe. As the colonel looked across the still waters of the harbour-basin he saw a bier, covered with a Union Jack, being slowly carried across the gangway of the leave-boat; a little group of officers followed it. In a few moments the leave-boat, after a premonitory blast from the siren which woke the sleeping echoes among the cliffs, cast off her moorings and slowly gathered way. Soon she had cleared the harbour mouth and was out upon the open sea. The colonel watched her with straining eyes till she sank beneath the horizon. Then he turned and went below.

GENERAL SARRAIL.

A DAY WITH THE CHIEF OF THE ORIENT ARMY.

He is tall, with a clean-cut, erect, soldierly figure. Fifty-nine, he looks at least ten years younger, despite a white moustache and hair, set well back from a high forehead, almost white as well, writes Mr. George Renwick, "The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent at Salonica. But his face has an almost youthful mobility when he speaks, and there is a strange attraction in his active, flashing, light blue eyes. He goes about inconspicuously, wearing a khaki uniform with no decorations or signs of his rank save three stars on his sleeve. He is easily accessible to everybody, chats with freedom about things of interest, tells battle-stories over again, and when he talks with the special correspondents here, as he does every day, he always humorously expresses his delight when, as he puts it, he has "passed yet another examination successfully!" He is fond of a joke and can tell many a good one.

General Sarrail has had a long career of very distinguished military service. He has seen war in Algeria and Tunis, but his best work has been done as organiser. That work has been tried and justified in the fire of the present war. For three years he directed the Ecole Militaire d'Infanterie, was "officer d'ordonnance" to General Andre while Minister of War, and, made General, was "Directeur de l'Infanterie" for four years. In each of those posts his work was brilliant and fruitful, for he hates red tape and he knows and uses a worker as does a Joffre or a Kitchener.

Before the opening of the war he commanded a "division de couverture" at Rheims, and on leaving that post was put at the head of the Eighth Army at Bourges. When the war-cloud burst he expressed a desire for a frontier command, and was given the command of the Sixth Corps at Calons. This corps was on the extreme right of the army which advanced towards the Belgian frontier, and from the 22nd to the 25th of August it put up a splendid resistance to the advancing Germans. Its retreat on the Meuse, in carrying out the supreme instructions, was a cool and fine piece of fighting and manœuvring.

THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN.

On August 30 the General was put at the head of the Third Army in the Verdun region. In that position the important task fell to him of holding that vastly important fortress. Here had to be done the lion's share of the work of keeping the left of the German line pinned down on the frontier while on the French left Joffre smote and hurled back the army of von Kluck. And all the world now knows how that work was accomplished. "Hold Verdun or—do not come back" is said to have been the final word of Joffre to Sarrail. He held it, and so contributed in no small degree to the success of that strategy which took the offensive out of the hands of the Germans and altered the whole aspect of the titanic struggle. And he did it with three army corps and three divisions of reserves against seven German army corps. Sarrail's work in that part of the war has certainly given him a high place in its history.

For the first half of the year the Third Army and its chief were engaged in daily struggle with the strong and numerous legions of the Crown Prince in the Argonne region. The story of the way in which "der junge Herr" threw his forces time and again against Sarrail is already well known. Despite enormous sacrifices the army of the Crown Prince could make no progress, and, in the end, when the French took the offensive again, the Germans were driven out of many a position. The appearance of General Sarrail in the Balkans, therefore, is a good augury that the campaign here—one of tremendous difficulties and of equally great importance—will be conducted in decisive fashion. From what I have seen, though I may say but little of it, I am confident that the blow when it comes will be swift, unfaltering and final. It will carry the Balkans out of the active war area, and put an end to Germany's Oriental hopes.

* * * *

The "examination" was over.

"See here," said the General, "there are three places in my car. Let us go and see things. Nine into three won't go? Well, draw lots for it." And so it was that I was lucky enough to spend a day with the chief of the Army of the Orient.

At the door of the General's quarters a fine old warrior of France stands to salute.

"Ah!" exclaimed Sarrail, taking the old fellow by the arm, "you are 'fusilier marin,' 'ce pas?"

"Oui, mon General!"

"You were at ——? Yes? And getting on all right here? Good! Well looked after? That's right! Bon jour!"

"Bon jour, mon General!"

INSPECTING THE BAKERY.

The car twisted through the narrow streets, crowded with soldiers and more than half blocked with army transport. Soon we were "somewhere outside Salonica," and the General suggested a call at an army bakery. We inspected the great tents with their huge ovens and busy bakers stripped to the waist, and as the General took a loaf at random from the thousands stacked on shelves as though they were books the man in command hastens up with a salute.

"Ah, ca marche maintenant, 'ce pas? How many ovens? Forty-eight? Good! And the bread for the soup? Ah, le voila!" And another "pain" is sampled.

And in all those great tents, busy hives, the General's eye missed nothing. There were inquiries about the men's hours, the water supply, and a score of other things.

"You can now manage to make enough for a hundred thousand men, I think?"

"Oui, mon General!"

"You're doing splendidly. Rather caught you out last time, eh? But"—with a smile—"you are doing very well now. Merci bien! Bon jour!" And with a handshake for the pleased and relieved man in command the General goes.

* * * *

We then had a look at the Army post-office, the working of which the General seemed to grasp inside a minute of time, and to grasp so thoroughly that he could suggest some improvements in the organisation of it. Farther on, a little town for supplies was to be seen springing up—a long street with, on each side, great barn-like buildings of brick and wood. At another spot was the ammunition—tons and tons of it. Here were piles of boxes of rifle cartridges; there, pyramids of cases holding the grim "soixante-quinze" shells, the deadly "obus" which will open a way to sofita and carve a path of victory to the Danube and the Golden Horn.

Everywhere I went matters, it could easily be seen, were running on well-oiled wheels. The whole thing, indeed, is a marvel or organisation with a marvellous organiser at its head. Yet it is on a small scale compared with the vast series of machines of the same kind which make war all over Europe. Here a road was being pushed forward; soon the supply town will have its own railway and its own railway station. In the midst of it all the civilian mind becomes almost bewildered; there is so much to do and so very much to think of. And, at the end, the strings of it all come to one man's hand; the whole problem, vast and intricate, depends on one man's mind. It is really that that rescues it all from confusion, makes, out of what almost seems a corner of chaos, a great and well-made machine getting ready to work with unfailing precision.

WHAT MODERN WAR MEANS.

And this, too, is war. This is the stupendous organisation which must be complete and perfected before the advance in earnest begins. There, in the welter of carts and wagons, of bags and boxes and tins, of supplies of every conceivable kind, one realises a little more fully what modern war means, one sees a little more of the stupendous organisation which exists behind an army in the field.

* * * *

A sentry at a corner salutes.

"Ah, the ——, mon enfant?" says the General. "Then you were at Belfort? Wounded there?"

"Yes, mon General—in the knee."

"And are you sure that you can march all right again?"

"Perfectly, mon General."

"Good! Bon jour."

"Au revoir, mon General."

And so it is throughout the French army. There is a charming sense of friendship, of comradeship, not only between officers, but between officers, high and low, and the men. A private talks to his General with such freedom, yet with such fine respect. The General takes a deep personal interest in his men. Truly it is a nation of comrades in arms.

* * * *

And so the inspection goes on at place after place, of things big and little. At last: "Au bureau!" and again along the dusty roads and through the dust-laden air and the twisting streets the car goes. At headquarters, where a Greek merchant once did business, the guard turns out and the trumpet sounds. The General goes to another part of his work, to his table spread with maps and reports. For up country in the mountains, where winter is threatening and matters, therefore, becoming increasingly difficult, are his gathering forces. There are messages to send off, dispatches to read and consider; there are a hundred and one interruptions about a hundred and one different matters.

Maps, puzzling maps, have to be studied—some with the names in Greek, some with half the names left out, others disagreeing violently about the altitude of the various heights. Yet through all the maze of things the General's mind keeps fresh and alert; a difficulty of a member of the staff is solved with a word or two and a smile; through everything runs the encouraging sunshine of the General's good humour.

"Any news, mon General?"

"Non, pas grand' chose. Quelques coups de canon a Strumnitza. C'est tout. Mais ——," and here he mentions a trifle about which I consulted him on the previous day. He reminds me that it is being looked into. He might excusably have forgotten all about it in the tremendous rush of work.

"A demain, mes amis!" with a smiling apology for not having any news, and a cordial hand-shake.

"A demain, mon General!"

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DANCING AND SKATING

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

A Spacious Dancing Enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

SPORTS ON SKATES

TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY 1916.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.

AFTER WHICH GENERAL SKATING UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

1 WALTZING, Two Steps and Fancy Skating Competition.

2 AFFINITY RACE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Tea Race.

3 EVENT FOR GENTLEMEN—"Musical Chairs." The last to secure Seat in remaining Chair wins.

4 AFFINITY RACE—The Gentlemen skating backwards, the Lady forwards, three times round.

5 BAZAAR ACCOUNTS RACE—6 Entries. Six baskets, placed along the Rink with Bazaar Supplies, each basket numbered, like those drawn by competitors. Ladies start first for one lap, opening their papers in their course, they then find the basket with corresponding number and stand by it. On the word "Go" the Gentlemen start doing likewise for one lap, and on arriving at their respective numbers will assist the lady to open basket, and write down contents, re-pack and together carry basket to winning post. First in with contents and correct accounts wins.

6 A STEEPLE CHASE—8 Entries. Horses will be kindly lent by a local club. As the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

7 OBSTACLE RACE FOR RINK BOYS—3 Laps.

Intending competitors are requested to send in their names mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on Tuesday, 25th January, to the Rink Office, or to Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.

To save delay, competitors must be at the post by the starting time or be left out of the events.

ALL COMPETITORS MUST BE ON SKATES. TOUCHING THE BOUNDARY FLAGS IN ANY EVENT, DISQUALIFIES.

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Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 3 2 per case.
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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.